IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE COMMERCIAL
AND OFFICIAL CLASSES

THE Bombay Gazette

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS

BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11th Feb.	SALSETTE	6909	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	9991	...	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12990	...	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8930	...	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6909	MARMORA	12500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10900	...	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6909	MOLDAVIA	10900
1st April.	HIMALAYA	7000	...	...
4th ,,	ARCADIA	8901	...	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6909	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	...	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6909	MONGOLIA	10900
29th ,,	ARCADIA	7999	...	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	9991	...	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6909	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8930	...	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE	6909	MOOLTAN	10900
30th ,,	MACEDONIA	10900	...	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,999 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" or "B" class	"A" or "B" class
	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES	304 or 405	801 or 742-8
To LONDON	627 or 525	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt	Leave Bombay
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley.	25th Feb.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar.
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7th April
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st April
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 941	1,423
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comforts.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING—apply at the Bombay Gazette Printing Office, Ricketts Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via
Lings ....2185 Mon 9th Feb. 11 a.m. *P. & O.M.
Dwarka....L. 95 Thurs. 12th Feb. 9 a.m. † C.M.
Lhasa.....2 184 Friday 13th Feb. 1 6 a. m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi
† Cutch Mandvi
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 12th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Lindula," 3,358 tons, on Thursday, the 12th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 19th Feb.
†Purnea	3206	,, 5th Mar.
*Pundua	3305	,, 19th Mar
†Pentakota	3418	,, 2nd April

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents.
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
8th February, 1914.

Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes

French Mail Steamers

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons	Capts	To sail on 1914
Caledonien	4140	Fabre	11th Feb
Melbourne	6577	Rondi	11th Mar.
Ville de la Ciotat	6574	Lafont	8th April.
Sydney	4118	Levesque.	6th May.
Caledonien	4140	Boult.	3rd June
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	1st July

PASSAGE FARES (including table wines.)

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single)	Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return)	,,	891	743	495
To London (single)	,,	659	523	270
Do (return)	,,	990	787	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced fares

TO AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

One sailing every four weeks

For further particulars apply to:—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Dalal Street, Bombay.

Marittima Italiana (Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA
Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Vessels	Tons	Capts	To sail on 1914
Porto Said	5301	Mollo	10th Feb
Re d'Italia	6235	A. Pinotti	10th Mar.
A Steamer	6000	X....	7th April
....	6000	....	6th May.
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th ,,

RATES TO ITALY.

Inclusive of Wine, Beer and Electric Fans.

	1st Cl	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Single ticket	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 630, 2nd Class Rs 530. Special rates for missionaries

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to D. FERRERO, Agent
Diplomatenviertel, Bombay

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bradt to the Bosphorus. two volumes. Illustrated Diary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 413, care of "the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta Bombay, Agra Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussurrie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Ghoraba

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26 BISHOPSGATE LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES

Calcutta	Cocoa	Zanzibar
Bombay	Cartagena	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakura
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Nowara-Eliya	Kampala
Newport	Aden (Crater).	Entebbe
Limerick	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Japan, and Australia, purchased and collected

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141 RALPH KIDD
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Soerabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Church Gate Street.

BANKS.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... .£ 562,5000
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON		
MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI		

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purpose registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON, S.W

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4 Crosby Square, London, E.C
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
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J. S HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D Sassoon and Co.)
G BROADLEY-MARTIN Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

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E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Cumballa Hill Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... ,, ,, 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits ... ,, ,, 701,961,24

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate, E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Hankow.	Panama.
Calcutta.	Hongkong	Peking.
Canton.	Kobe	San Francisco.
Cebu	London.	Shanghai
Colon.	Manila.	Singapore.
Empire.	Mexico City.	Yokohama.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 36,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 18,553,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tsinling
Lioyaang	Tientsin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted

N. IGARASHI
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....Rs 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATES OF INTEREST

Payable in 15 days' notice ½ per cent. under Bank Rate
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent under Bank Rate.

NO CHANGE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.

31st January, 1912	Rs	8,00,000
30th April, ,,	Rs	24,00,000
31st July, ,,	Rs.	52,00,000
30th December ,,	Rs	1,00,00,000

S N POCHKHANAWALA (CALS.)
London.
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

BRANDIES

Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s

V. S. O. P. BRANDY

A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, (40 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts... .....Rs 120.

T. HINE & Co.'s

3 STARS BRANDY.

Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.
Per dozen Quarts.....Rs. 56.

T. HINE & Co.'s

PALE ONE STAR BRANDY

Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes (9 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts.....Rs. 50.

Sole Agents for India:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DEMBOI & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

PRISM BINOCULARS

transcend any of the old fashioned glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes telescope excel the monster glass that Lord Rosse built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. The primary object of any binocular combination is to obtain a clear image of objects and a magnification sufficient to enable details to be observed without effort. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the binoculars mentioned in the following list.

FIELD AND RACE GLASSES

The "Derby" quite a light and portable prism glass	...	Rs. 70
The "Marcks Special"	...	,, 90
The "Lynkop"	... ...	,, 105
The "Ultralux"	... ...	,, 120
The "Sollux"	.. ..	,, 138
do. 10 diameter	..	,, 155
The "Terlux"	.. ..	,, 140

To those who prefer to cling to the simple old fashioned Glass, we offer a splendid Binocular for Rs. 45.

Above prices are subject to 10 per cent. for cash.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell), Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HORS D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTEES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES
INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8

Benefits of free automatic life insurance extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry Shambazar Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

REVISED PROSPECTUS.

The Subscription List will be opened from January 29, 1914, to February 28th, 1914, for India, and up to 21st March, 1914, for applications from abroad.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE CALCUTTA MOTOR TRANSPORT COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Acts, 1882—1910.)

Capital Rs. 15,00,000

Divided into 100,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 15 each (£1)

It is proposed to issue at present 72,000 shares of which 60,625 are now offered for subscription, payable as follows :—
Rs. 5 per share on application, Rs. 5 per share on allotment and the remaining Rs. 5 by instalments of Rs. 2-8, as required by the Company.
No allotment will be made unless the whole of the 60,625 shares are subscribed.

Shares to the number of 11,375 have been agreed to be taken up by Messrs. Dennis Bros., Ltd., the well-known firm of motor manufacturers of Guilford, England, upon the terms mentioned in the Agreement hereinafter referred to.

DIRECTORS :

VICTOR MURRAY, Esq., Agent, South British Insurance Co., CALCUTTA.
SHIRLEY TREMEARNE, Esq., "Capital."
W. H. PHELPS, Esq., Master, Calcutta Trades' Association.
RAI BISSESSUR LALL BALWASIYA BAHADUR, of the firm of Bissessur Lall Hurgobind, Merchants and Bankers.
K. H. BUCHANAN Esq., General Manager, The Planters' Stores and Agency Co., Ltd.

BANKERS :

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD., CALCUTTA.

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS. LESLIE AND HINDS, 6, Hastings Street.

AUDITORS :

MESSRS. LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Chartered Accountants.

BROKERS :

MESSRS. PLACE, SIDDONS AND GOUGH, Commercial Buildings.

CONSULTING ENGINEER :

A. CLIFFORD EARP, Esq., M. INST. AUT. ENG.

MANAGING AGENTS :

THE PLANTERS' STORES AND AGENCY CO., LD., CALCUTTA.

REGISTERED OFFICE :

11 CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

The Calcutta Motor Transport Company, Limited.

PROSPECTUS

PURPOSE OF THE COMPANY

THE COMPANY has been formed to acquire the rights and property of the Calcutta Motor Transport Syndicate, and to carry on in Calcutta and elsewhere in India the business of GENERAL CARRIERS, RAILWAY AND TRANSPORT AGENTS, and all such other business as can be profitably carried on in connection therewith.

TRAFFIC.

Official statistics show that the volume of traffic entering and leaving Calcutta annually amounts to no less than 6,72,84,039 maunds, and that there are 13,892 Bullock and Buffalo Carts now engaged in this transport trade. As the Company's fleet to start with will consist of some 50 lorries and a Renard Road Train, it is obvious that there is considerably more transport than the Company will be able to deal with.

It is a known fact that the carrying trade of this City has grown to vast dimensions; moreover, there are distinct indications of commercial prosperity and unmistakable signs of commercial expansion hitherto undreamt, of which, necessarily call of improved and expeditious means of transport.

COSTS.—After allowing for running Maintenance, and Management expenses, Depriciation on lorries, Buildings, etc., it is calculated that the cost of running per car mile will be 15,37 annas, whereas the returns, calculating on half-loads only, should amount to 19·16 annas. This shows a profit of Rs. 1,53,375 annually, all of which should be available for distribution, or say, 15 per cent, on the issued capital.

SITE.—A suitable site has been selected, and an up-to-date Garage, completely equipped, will shortly be erected thereon at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,53,000

SUPPORT.—Letters have been received from Military and Railway Authorities, and from some of the leading Merchants in Calcutta interested in the question of transport, expressing their desire to support the scheme, should it be able to compete successfully with present conditions. These letters can be seen at the Company's Office.

ADVANTAGES.—Dealing with a recognised Company, it will be possible for supporters of the Company to have far more direct control over their merchandise in transit than has hitherto been possible. Pilfering will be a thing of the past, and efficient handling of the lorries and quick transport should do much to help and relieve the present congestion of traffic both at the Jetties, Docks, and Railway Sheds.

ESTIMATE.—The estimates as to the cost of working have been based on the following figures:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Management	38,400	0	0
Establishment	1,49,640	0	0
Rent, Rates and Taxes	47,475	0	0
Power and Lighting for Garage and Workshop	7,140	0	0
Depreciation	67,240	0	0
Commission	2,748	0	0
Office Stationery, etc.	7,596	0	0
Fuel	69,937	0	0
Lubricating Oil, Grease, etc.	12,000	0	0
Tyres	75,000	0	0
Renewals, Stores, etc.	97,000	0	0
Total Cost ..	5,65,176	0	0

which is equivalent to annas 15·07 per mile on an estimated mileage of 600,000 per annum. It is estimated that 3rd of an anna per maund per mile can be earned with average half-loads. The full details of the above estimate can be seen by *bona fide* applicants at the offices of the Company.

It is proposed to run the lorries on the Unit System, by which, as is well-known, no car can be thrown out of use for any prolonged period, as practically every individual part can be replaced within a small space of time from the stock always available. The Estimates quoted in this Prospectus have been worked out by A. Clifford Earp, Esq., who has had a large experience in Motor Transport in this country and in England. The Company has engaged his services as Consulting Engineer. Mr. Earp is the General Manager of the Gauhati-Shillong Motor Transport Company, limited, of which the Planters' Stores & Agency Co., Ld., are Managing Agents. The fleet of this Company during the year 1913 covered a mileage of 200,000 miles at an average running cost of about 13 annas per mile; the rates charged by the Company being considerably lower than Calcutta rates.

1. Several Motor Lorries are already at work in Calcutta, owned by private individuals or firms. It is hardly necessary to point out that since it has been found expedient to adopt motor transport privately, what immense advantages a public company would possess. If one compares the amount of work done by a taxi-cab with that done by a private motor car, the difference is at once recognised. Private lorries are almost sure to have loads only one way and have to return empty.
2. In case of illness of the Driver, the car must be laid up, or an inexperienced man put in charge.
3. In case of accident or breakdown, the Lorry has to stop work, probably for days, whilst repairs are being done.

Whereas with a regular fleet it is quite the reverse.

1. As public carterers, we expect to have full loads each way, which alone will double our earning capacity.
2. With a 50 car fleet, we shall always have a reserve of experienced drivers, and as our lorries will be of identical make, there will be no difficulty in changing our drivers.
3. By the use of the Unit System, any of our cars can be repaired, or rather supplied with new sections within a few hours and the whole fleet will practically always be in working order.
4. Special officers will be employed, whose duty it will be to supervise the loading and unloading, to see that delays do not take place and the goods are carefully and expeditiously handled.
5. Orders in connection with the transport can always be arranged by Telephone, and customers will thus be in direct communication with the Company.
6. As with regular customers no cash payments will be required, all leakages in the way of discount, etc., will be saved.
7. It is render consideration as to whether large shareholders should be given preferences in the matter of contracts, but this matter will be finally decided by the Directors.

The following contracts have been or will be entered into by or on behalf of the Company:—

1. An Agreement, dated the 18th July, 1913, between Kedar Nath Roy and others of the first part, Dwijendra Mohan Ghosh of the second part and the Company of the third part, adopting an agreement, dated the 28th June, 1913, between the Calcutta Motor Transport Syndicate and a Trustee, for the Company when registered. The amount payable to the members of the said Syndicate under such agreement has been reduced and Rs. 25,000 only is now payable to the Syndicate.
2. An agreement, dated the 21st day of October, 1913, between Messrs. Dennis Bros (1913), Limited, of the one part and the Company of the other part whereby Messrs. Dennis Bros., Ld., agree to supply 53 lorries at least, and such trailers as may be required, and to accept 35 per cent. of the cost thereof in fully paid-up shares, provided that the Company goes to allotment and that a minimum equal to £50,000 sterling shall have been subscribed for and received by the Company.
3. An Agreement, dated the 30th December, 1913, between the Company and the Planters' Stores and Agency Co., Ld., for the manage ment of the Company.

Copies of the above Agreements and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be inspected at the Offices of the Managing Agents by intending subscribers.

Except as stated already, no shares are issued or are agreed to be issued otherwise than for cash.

None of the present issue of capital has been underwritten.

Under the said Agreement with the Calcutta Motor Transport Syndicate, all preliminary expenses are to be borne by the Syndicate, and consequently all preliminary expenses, which the Company pays, will be recoverable in advance from the Syndicate.

The preliminary expenses are estimated at Rs. 10,000.

Any person applying for shares of the Company and who is allotted any share in the Company will be deemed to have inspected the Memorandum and Articles of Association and be bound by the same. Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying this prospectus and forwarded to the Managing Agents of the Company together with the remittance for the amount payable on application.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment or calls.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained from the Company's Brokers, Bankers and at the Company's Office.

CALCUTTA MOTOR TRANSPORT COMPANY, LIMITED
FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES

To THE PLANTERS' STORES & AGENCY CO., LD., Managing Agents, CALCUTTA MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LD.,
11, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

GENTLEMEN,

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to take up.....shares in the above-named Company upon the terms and conditions contained in the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the Prospectus of the Company, and to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me.

I beg to send herewith the sum of Rs..... being a deposit at the rate of Rs. 5 per share on the number of shares applied for by me, and I agree to pay the balance as provided in the Prospectus.

Name (in full).....
Address .....
Occupation .....
Date.....
Signature .....

CALCUTTA MOTOR TRANSPORT COMPANY, LIMITED
BANKERS' RECEIPT

RECEIVED from.....this.....day of.....1914, the sum of Rs. ..... being the deposit at the rate of Rs. 5 per share on.....shares applied for.

For THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Rs.....

This receipt must be carefully preserved by the Applicant, to be given up with the allotment letter in exchange of certificate.

CALCUTTA MOTOR TRANSPORT COMPANY, LIMITED
SLIP TO BE RETAINED BY BANKERS

No. of shares applied for .....
Amount received on application .....
Paid by.....

Initials of Cashier.

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AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Last Nights

TO-NIGHT AND MONDAY

are the last nights at the Excelsior, at which will appear the three popular Artistes

MABEL AND MALFE

AND

MISS GLADYS CUNNINGHAM

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND TO-NIGHT

(at both performances)

to accompany another great Drama

"HONESTY"

LOOK OUT FOR OUR REVUE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th February, 1914

THE BOMBAY A. D. C.

produces the successful Musical Comedy,

THE QUAKER GIRL

Play by James T. Turner.
Music by Lionel Monckton.

CAST:

MESDAMES BINNING, CROFT, PHILBY, SANDFORD, SAXBY, STREET, AND WEBB, AND MISS FLYNN,
MESSRS. CROFT, DODDS, DOUGLAS, MEADE, MEDLEY, WATTS, D. WILSON, AND F. WILSON.

LARGE CHORUS
AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA

Scenery specially painted for the production under the kind supervision of Mr. Cecil Burns of the School of Art, and Mr. Dinshaw A. Irani.

EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 P. M. SHARP.

Box Office at MESSRS. S. ROSE & CO.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the peg measure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive town it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and homelike suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obstrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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LONDON'S LEADING FASHION JOURNAL

Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dress-making advise, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published

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THE BURNING MOTOR CAR

A DARING PRODUCTION

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SEE THE THRILLING MOTOR CHASE!

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WAR'S HAVOC A Stirring American War Drama.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY at 7, 8-30 and 10.

SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS { EXTRA SHOW 10-15 to 11-15 PRIZE SHOW 5-30 to 6-30

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES, (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY, MARCKS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9 1-2 inch by 4 1-2 inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9 1-2 inch by 4 1-4 inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 15-16 inch by 3 1-2 inch Rupees 2-4 per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TO BE LET—A big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

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EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA,
THE
NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY
offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.
For Particulars of New Schemes, apply to
KING, KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.
ENERGETIC AGENTS WANTED.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES
WITH RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1) A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whatever it amounted.

(2) A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Assurant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon.
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS.

WE can offer BALANCE of STOCK at very low prices to clear 25-30 H. P. 4 Cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE CO.,
35, Medows Street, Bombay.

BEST APPLE RINGS, PEAR Chips, Evaporated Prunes, Peaches and Apricots in 2lb. tins at Re. 1-4. Apple Tea or "Eden Cider" in 1lb. tins at Re. 1-8 or 3 tins at Rs. 3. Postage extra.
Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Col. Rennick's Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kulu, Kangra District.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and Horses let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

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GOOD results in all grades of the Cambridge Local and School of Art Examinations. Hill climate, spacious Buildings, Gymnasium, Cricket and Hockey Grounds, Cadet Corps and Rifle Range, Cottage Hospital. Inclusive terms Rs. 30 a month.
Further particulars on application to the
Revd, The HONORARY SECRETARY

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MASSAGE, on approved Medical lines. English system, by expert European Lady Practitioner. Apply box No. 1986, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE, by European Firm, willing and energetic youths to work as SALESMAN and COLLECTORS, on salary and Commission. Cash security required. Apply box No. 1985, care of this Paper.

MAY BOARDING HOUSE:—Monthly Boarders from Rs. 15 to 100 and daily from Re. 1 to 5. For fully particulars apply to the MANAGER, 33, Dhurrumtollah Street or S. LOBO, Proprietor, 40, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

A SMART ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER WANTED for well-known paper. Liberal terms to suitable man None but those with an influential connection and able to guarantee results need apply to Box 9102, care of this Paper.

LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST WANTED. Must be quick at both and familiar with office routine. Reply to Box 9101, care of this Paper.

CLERK REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY Good salary and rospects to intelligent man. Box 9105, care of this Paper.

FIRST CLASS COOK WANTED ADVERTISER will pay reasonable wages to a good man. Box 9103, care of "Bombay Gazette."

A REALLY GOOD MUCCADAM REQUIRED, able to organise and control large staff of boys. Apply at once to Box No. 9105 care of "Bombay Gazette."

YOUNG LADY ASSISTANT REQUIRED, for large drapery establishment. Box No. 9104, care of "Bombay Gazette."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 106 of 1914.

Re **BHOLABHAI ICHHACHAND and BHOGILAL ICHHACHAND** lately trading in the name of **BHOLABHAI BHOGILAL**, as Merchants, Shroffs and Commission Agents, at Ahmedabad and at Champagally outside the Fort of Bombay; adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed BHOLABHAI ICHHACHAND and BHOGILAL ICHHACHAND have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 6th day of February, 1914.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 6th February, 1914.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Including Indian Midland Section)
AND
(AGRA-DELHI CHORD RAILWAY).

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF DRUGS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES, HOSPITAL NECESSARIES AND SUNDRIES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on 10th March, 1914, for the SUPPLY of DRUGS, MEDICAL and SURGICAL APPLIANCES, HOSPITAL NECESSARIES and SUNDRIES, during the three years commencing 1st April, 1914.

2. Tender forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Hospital Necessaries and Sundries required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and he reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. A deposit of Rs. 1,500 should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes, (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order." The person whose Tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement in the prescribed form, copy of which will be supplied on application.

All stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla.

JAMES W. FIELD,
Superintending Surgeon,
G. I. P. Ry.

Superintending Surgeon's Office,
Byculla, 31st January, 1914.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. PESTONJI MANECKJI WADIA, HORMUSJI MANECKJI WADIA and MERWANJI MANECKJI WADIA, in their own respective rights and the said Hormusji Manecksji Wadia and Merwanji Manecksji Wadia as Executors of the late Mr. JAMSETJI MANECKJI WADIA, all of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, have contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as attorneys for the Purchaser at their Office at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be deemed to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow, stables, outhouses and cook-rooms standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Chowpatty Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,197 Square Yards or thereabouts (631 square yards thereout being Government quit and ground rent land which have been redeemed by the Vendors and converted into Free-hold, and the remaining 566 square yards being Inam land free of rent or tax) and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 85 & 85, New Nos. 11312 and 11310, Old Survey No. 3 C. D., and New Survey Nos 1/7300 and 2/7300 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Chowpatty Road aforesaid, formerly leading to Malabar Hill but now closed, on or towards the West by the ground formerly belonging to the Back-bay Reclamation Company, Limited, and now belonging to Government, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Kalliandas Kirparm and now belonging to Mr. D. L. Vaidya, Solicitor, and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to the said Kalliandas Kirparam and now belonging to Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy which premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street Nos. 72-74 and ward D No. 2574 (a), and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.—Dated this 7th day of February, 1914.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA and Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SPECIAL OFFER

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ..Rs. 1 per hundred.
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If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 4 per 1,000.

* 6 13-13 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2-4 per thousand.

* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February, 1914, at 3 P. M. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made upto 31st December, 1913.
2. To confirm the appointment of two Directors Messrs. J. H. Dunkerely and Phiroze C. Sethna.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. M. WADIA & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1914.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cooker-Notes and will Form *by Gerald U. Chand*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 755

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High Class Tailors, Outfitters and Shirt Makers

EVERY REQUISITE
for Travellers and Homeward Bound Passengers always in stock. A large assortment of ready-made clothes on hand.

New Consignments Every Mail

FIXED RATES

OPPOSITE
CRAWFORD MARKET

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

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COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26 Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

S.S. Sidra, 2,037 tons, Capt. E. Bryn, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta (January 27) with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Capt. S. W. Creagh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (January 23) with a cargo of petroleum.

S.S. Adriadne Irene, 2,644 tons, Capt. J. W. Tindall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Armadria (January 24) via Port Said with ballast.

S.S. Den of Kelly, 2,875 tons, Capt. E. Twidle, arrived in harbour on Friday from Cardiff (December 18) via Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Linga, (B.I.), 957 tons, Capt. H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (February 5) with a general cargo, 42 cabin and 267 deck passengers.

S.S. Mantua 5,905 tons, Capt. F. W. Vibert, sailed yesterday for London with mails, general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Kawachi Maru (Japan Line), 3,821 tons, Capt. A. Christiansen, sailed yesterday for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and 7 passengers.

S.S. Helios, 860 tons, Capt. Kenidsen, sailed yesterday for Bangkok etc. with general cargo.

S.S. Lantarfels (Hansa Line), 3,643 tons, with the same bottom general cargo.

S.S. Konig (German Line), 3174 tons, Capt. F. Coltzan, will sail to-day for Zanzibar etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Putiala, 1,899 tons, Capt. H. W. Bamber, arrived in harbour yesterday from Basreh (January 25) via Karachi, with a general cargo.

H. M. S. Olin (Sloop), Commander W. Miller, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo which port she left on January 28, and called at Male Island, and Maldieco en route.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure .....Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Peloras .....Comdr Hill .....R N
H M S Olin .....Comdr W Miller...R N Sloop
H M S Sphinx...Comdr Todd .....R N
Rewa (Pp) .....Capt Kerr..... Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 7.

Alfeld .....2479 Fisher.....Arab Strs
Arcadia .....3513 Barcham.....P & O Co
Ariel .....2209 Hyde ...C Muncherji & Sons
Ariadnelrene .....2644 Tindall.....
Baron Ardrossan .....3775 Reid.....R N & O Co
Bahrein.....1402 Grant .....Arab Strs Ld
Cairngowan.....2560 Band ..5-2...W & A G & Co
Caledonia .....3480 Dowell ...London...P & O Co
Den of Kelly ..2875 Tindle .....
Egypt .....4207 Summers.....P & O Co
Firoze .....2039 Primrose .....T M & Co
Ferrara .....717 Feathers.....S Wallace & Co
Hosinia .....934 Fanning.....T M & Co
Himalaya .....3709 Evans .....P & O Co
Java Maru .....2374 Fuchigimi ...Kobe.....
N Y Kaisha
Khosrou .....2410 Hannah ...Jed...T M & Co
Kasara .....304 King .....M M & Co
Lindula .....2183 Handcock .....M M & Co
Niagara (Yacht).703 Gabrielsen .....J Leiter
Nordfarer.....2397 Olsen .....W & A G & Co
Orissa .....3525 Redfern .....M M & Co
Southville .....2265 Hedquist .....W & A G Co
Sildra .....2097 Bryn.....Bombay Co
Shwedagon .....1999 Creagh .....
Trader.....2327 Williams ...A M Jeewanjee & Co
Taiyabi .....2000 Kaso .....A M Jivraj & Co
Ventmoor.....2214 Bowles .....D Nanji & Co
Vestalia .....3511 Pattie .....W & A G & Co
Zoroastrian.....2585 Osborne .....C M & Sons

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Port Said	3110	Muras	Italian		M S N Co
B Toro	1650	Hicks			J F & Co
C&R Sealda	3433	Johnson			M M & Co
D&E Liberia	2304	Schroder			T S & Co
F Chapra	3354	Ferguson	Antwerp	15-2	M M & Co
H Elswick House	2545	Smith	Hamburg	10-2	W & A G & Co
M Konig	3176	Collzon	9-2		A Strandes & Co
N Crown	2740	Richard	Karachi	9-2	W & A G & Co
P Algerian	2404	Wilson	Liverpool	12-2	K Nixon & Co
Q Alba	2483	Mason	Dunkirk	14-2	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	City of Birmingham	4838	Haughton	Kchee	10-2 K N & Co
2	Hamburg	2395	Hobr	Trieste	10-2 A L S N Co
3	Austria	4872	Casulich	Kobe	A L S N Co
4	Badminton	2433	Jones		W & A G & Co
5	Brunton	2333	Sharbon	Hull	13-2 T M & Co
6	Falls of Orchy	3139	Murchie	Hull	K N & Co
7	Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summers	Antwerp	8-2 J F & Co
8	Kitenham	2304	Frotwest	Karachi	10-2 W & A G & Co
9	India 4193	Talbot		Shanghai	11-2 P & O Co
10 & 11	Yelldo	2358	Hubert	Karachi	12-2 W & A G & Co
15	Bregana	2134	Chersich	Trieste	10-2 A L S N Co
16	Hopemount	2105	Gibson	Aberdeen	16-2 W & A G & Co

H W P D

Bahadur	820	Hoosen			Bo S N Co

M W D D

Lawoe	1317	Coates			D M Khundwani

H W V D

Linga	951	Catbrah	Karachi	9-2	M M & Co

Off Side N

Abydos	1939	Davis	Mauritius	31-1	Bo & A S N Co

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Patiala, for London &c.
" Yeldo, for New York.
" Caledonia, for London.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Chanda, arrived in London from Calcutta on the morning of February 6. The steamer Nevasa, left Port Said on the morning of February 6.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Cleopatra, left Trieste on the 5th instant, and is due here via Karachi on the 23rd instant. The same Co's. steamer Graz, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 6th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer "City of Poona," homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the evening of the 6th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

THE ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., commanding, dated February 7.

Sunday, 8th instant, Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will carry out instructional practice from Colaba North Battery. Each Company will fire a series of 12 rounds. Parade at Colaba North Battery at 10 a.m. sharp. Dress—Khaki and helmets.

The undermentioned having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from to-day's date:—No. 1190 a-Br. A. G. Green No. 1 Company.

The Corps will parade for gun drill daily whilst in Camp as follows:—

From 7 a.m. to 8-15 a.m. From 5-30 p.m. to 6-45 p.m.

A case of small-pox was notified to the ambulance department of the Metropolitan Asylums Board from Poplar, and removed to the South Wharf shelters.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Prize-giving: the Ideal Seminary, Gamdevi Municipal School, 4-30 p. m.
Cinematograph performance in aid of Indian Sanitary Institute Building Fund, Durbar Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road.
Bombay Hunt, Wakola.

TOMORROW.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Fancy Dress Ball.

TUESDAY, February 10.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Hunt, Sahar Village.
Pearl Mills, Limited, Ordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road, 3.

WEDNESDAY, February 11.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Races, Mahalaxmi.
Bombay Diocesan Church Society, Annual Meeting, Cathedral Girls' School.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company: "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre 9-30.

THURSDAY, February 12.

Bombay Hunt, Rifle Butts.
H. M's Customs Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company: "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p. m.
Classical Association Meeting at 6-30 p.m. in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society. Paper by Prof. R. S. Conway on "The place of Dido in history."

FRIDAY, February 13.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre.
Bombay Corporation: Standing Committee, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY 14TH FEBRUARY.—Last day for entries for Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament.

SATURDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.—Draw for Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament at Bombay Gymkhana at 7-15 p. m.

25th February to 7th March—Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament on the Queen's Road Courts of the Bombay Gymkhana at 5-15 p. m. each day omitting Sunday, March 1, 1914.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Aurora-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the Bombay Branch in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society on Thursday, February 12, at 6-30 p. m. A paper by Professor R. S. Conway, Litt. D., on "The Place of Dido in History" will be read. Non-members will be welcome.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—It is hoped that Sir Alfred Hopkinson will be able to address the Senate at an informal meeting to be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 5.45 p. m. In case the meeting is abandoned from any cause, the members of the Senate will be informed accordingly.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, delivered an interesting and learned lecture last evening in the hall of the Wilson College, Chowpaty, on "Seed Capsules of Thought," the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Principal of the College, presided.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. India will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 A. M. on Wednesday the 11th instant. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.—Mails for Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s., Konig will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 P.M. to-day (Sunday.) Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MOTOR TRANSPORT IN CALCUTTA.

The prospectus of the Calcutta Motor Transport Company, Limited which has just been issued, takes a very hopeful view of the prospects of the enterprise. At present the volume of traffic entering and leaving Calcutta annually amounts on an average to nearly 67,284,039 maunds of merchandise. This transport is carried on exclusively by bullock and buffalo carts, of which there are nearly 14,000 plying for hire in Calcutta. The company claims that it is in a position to compete successfully with these bullock and buffalo carts, so far as rates are concerned, and also to offer the advantages of quick delivery and despatch and the reduction of loss from wastage and pilferage in transit. The capital of the enterprise is Rs. 15 lakhs in shares of Rs. 15 each, of which 80,000 are now being issued, and it is estimated that the profits secured will be equivalent to 12½ per cent. on the issued share capital. Several well-known Calcutta business men are on the Board of Directors, and the future of the enterprise will be watched with sympathetic interest.

COAL STACK ON FIRE.

In the early hours of yesterday morning a fire was noticed in a coal stack, containing 3,000 tons of coal at Tank Bunder. The fire-engines from Byculla and Mandvi were summoned, and after about three hours' work the flames were extinguished. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 25,000.

BAND PROGRAMME

PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m., to-morrows (Monday):—

March	Wellington ..... Zehle.
Three Dances—	
(from)	Neil Gwyn ..... E. German
Valse	Oh! Oh! Delphine.....Caryll
Selection	The Girl on the Film...Sirmay
Melodie	Un Peu d'Amour .....Silesu
Valse	Night's of Gladness ....Ancliffe
Two Step	Waiting for the Robert E. Lee .....Pether

Changes in the hours of duty of members of the London City Police Force are in contemplation. The ordinary constable, instead of being on duty in two spells of fourhours each with fourhours rest in between, will work eight hours at a stretch with one hour's interval for meals.

THE WEATHER.

RAIN IN KASHMIR AND SIND.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb. 7.

General precipitation is reported from Baluchistan and a few falls from Kashmir and Lower Sind.

Karachi had ¾ in., Kalat, Dalbandin and Panjgur ½ in. Quetta, Chaman, Pasni and Robat ¼ in.

The depression has its centre this morning in West Rajputana.

Heavy cloud covers the greater part of the Punjab and the North-West of the United Provinces.

Forecast:—Decrease in precipitation in Baluchistan: extension into the Punjab and neighbouring districts.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS.

Sind and Rajputana.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Sind; Karachi has had 0·70". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Sind. Humidity is in excess in Sind and in defect in Rajputana. Minimum temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Central India West and damper in Kathiawar. Day temperature is in excess in Gujarat, Cutch and in the inland districts of Kathiawar.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in North Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

METEAROLOGICAL REPORT.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rain all since 1st November to date.
Jask ...	...	...	...	...
Muskat (6th) ...	79·6	69·6	...	0·66
Delhi ...	74·2	49·0	...	0·60
Karachi ...	78·7	57·7	0·70	0·87
Bhuj ...	88·1	57·0	...	0·03
Dwarka ...	78·3	68·5	...	0·00
Verawal ...	80·2	60·4	...	0·00
Rajkot ...	90·0	53·8	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para...	87·0	59·8	...	0·00
Surat ...	92·3	57·9	...	0·00
Ahmedabad ...	88·5	56·9	...	0·00
Deesa ...	88·1	50·0	...	0·00
BOMBAY ...	83·8	68·5	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	86·1	65·5	...	...
Mormugao ...	84·2	69·9	...	...
Karwar ...	88·3	65·0	...	...
Malegaon ...	91·4	53·4	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	89·9	54·5	...	0·16
Poona ...	90·6	59·3	...	...
Sholapur ...	92·8	62·4	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	92·3	63·5	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	88·3	58·0	...	0·82
Madras ...	89·1	65·1	...	28·73
Bangalore ...	88·3	58·7	...	0·34

BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), on the 7th February, 1914, was 30·170, inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	February.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun ...	8	m 9 15	24 10
		10 40 a	23 0
Mon ...	9	m 10 13	25 10
		11 16 a	29 1
Tues...	10	m 11 1	27 0
		11 50 a	29 10
Wed...	11	m 11 47	28 0
Thurs ...	12	m 0 24	30 4
		0 32 a	23 7
Fri ...	13	m 0 58	30 4
		1 47 a	23 9

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	February.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun ...	8	m 4 1	29 11
		3 27 a	16 5
Mon ...	9	m 4 40	19 8
		4 15 a	15 6
Tues ...	10	m 5 15	18 6
		4 59 a	14 11
Wed ...	11	m 5 49	17 3
Thurs ...	12	m 6 24 a	13 4
		6 22 a	14 10
Fri ...	13	m 7 1	15 7
		7 3 a	15 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
8 (Sunday)	do 7h. 11m.	do 6h. 35m.
9 (Monday)	do 7h. 11m.	do 6h. 36m.
10 (Tuesday)	do 7h. 10m.	do 6h. 36m.
11 (Wednesday)	do 7h. 10m.	do 6h. 37m.
12 (Thursday)	do 7h. 9m.	do 6h. 37m.
13 (Friday)	do 7h. 9m.	do 6h. 37m.

Phases of the Moon.—Full Moon, Feb. 10th, 11h. 4·7m. p.m.; Perigee, 12th 7·8h. p.m.; Last Quarter, 17th 2h. 53·0m. p.m.; New Moon, 25th, 5h. 32·1m. a.m.; Apogee, 28th, 2·7h. p.m.; First Quarter, March 5th, 10h. 33·0m. a.m.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-DAY'S SERVICES.

Septuagesima Sunday.

[Sunday 8th February, 1914.]

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m. Holy Communion; 8 a.m. Ordination by Lord Bishop of Diocese; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral—Woodward in E flat. Hymns 358, 355, 322, 553; 11-0 a.m. Matins; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Stanford in E flat. Hymns 83, 238, 477; Collections for Khandalla Convalescent Home. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a. m. Holy Communion; 11 a. m. Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 a.m. Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 10 a. m., Sunday Morning Service and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 9 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion), (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a. m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the poor.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain, Rev. J. Aitkinson Wilson. Holy Communion, 7-30 a.m; Matins and Sermon 8-30 a.m.; Sunday School, 5-15 p.m.; Evensong and Sermon, 6-30 p.m.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11a.m. Matins and Sermon; Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain will preach; Collection for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo St., Fort.—9-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. Rev. W. Thomson, M. A.; Psalm 65 (St. Stephen); Hymns 89, 205, 207.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—9-30 a. m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Classes. 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte, D.D.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass;

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar, Rev. J. J. Das. Sunday Services:—Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a. m. Evening Service, 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Continho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m., Evening Service. 5-30 p.m.,

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METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a.m., Preacher, Mr. L. G. Cranna; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Mr. R. A. Adams Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Mr. G. Bennett. Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Mr. A. V. Gosford. Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. W. H. Stephens, 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service; 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

Seamen's Institute, opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service, 9 a. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell; Evening Service, 6-30 p. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p. m. Adult Bible Class, open to all from 5-30 to 6-15 p.m.

EN PASSANT.

BOMBAY, SATURDA

We have had a somewhat eventful week in the city, and, unfortunately, death and disaster have to be recorded. On Thursday, many of us were shocked to hear of the death of Mrs. Peel, wife of the Acting Accountant of the Municipal Corporation. Mrs. Peel had not long been out from Home and recently had suffered from fever, to which eventually she succumbed. She leaves two children, now at school at Home, and much sympathy is felt for these and the bereaved husband who is widely known and respected locally. The city was also deeply stirred by the report of the terrible fire at Bhuleshwar on Friday morning. Eight unfortunate Indians were caught in a veritable death trap, and but for the heroic efforts of the members of the Fire Brigade, the death-roll would have been considerably higher.

Heavy loss of life is a notable, and lamentable, feature of house disasters in Bombay, and the underlying cause is faulty construction. Scarcely a year passes without the collapse or burning of dwelling houses and it generally happens that many lives are involved. To defective construction must be added overcrowding, and it cannot be impressed too strongly on

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Consols 2½ per cent ...76 1-2—7-16
Exchange on London at
Paris F c s ...25·18 1-2—1-2
Rentes 3 per cent. ...87 1-4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London..20·45 1-2 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot ...26 9-16+1-16
Do. 2 months hence..26 3-8+1-16
Closing Tone of silve ...China buying
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent ..64 5-8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d'st..
(Bank buying Rate) ...1 3 29-32 unchgd
3½ per cent. India Stock
(Sterling Loan) ...92—1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 m'st 2 unchgd
Discount Indian Bank Bills
6 m'st ... ...1 7-8—1-16
Do. Fine Trade Bills
3 months ...2 7-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills
6 months ...3 1-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...77·9
Interest day to day loans...7 8 unchgd
Do. 7 day market loans 1 1-4 unchgd
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 29th ultimo.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Gold Bar to Bombay ..... £ 120,000
Gold Coin to Bombay ..... £ 430,000 (?)

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	48,000
„ Receipts at U. S. last year ...	26,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ...	25,000
„ Exports to Continent ...	15,000

NEW YORK.—
Futures—month of March ...12·23+9
Futures—month of May ...11·87+4
Declined owing to foreign selling and advanced on Bull support and short covering.
Spot Cotton ...12·65 unchgd

NEW ORLEANS.—
Spot Cotton ... 12 11-16 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.
Futures—Month of March . 12·42+1
Futures—Month of May ... 12·46+5

COFFEE.—
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ... ... 9 1-2 unchgd
Demand Bills ... ... 4·85 3-4—1-4
Silver Commercial Bars ... 57 1-2+1-8

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool... ... ... 10,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. ... 1,000 „
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 50
Total Day's Imports ... 33,000 „
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Fair demand :—Easier.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures—Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market.—Unsettled with little doing.
Mid-Americans ...6·96—09
Egyptian F. G. F. ...9·40—10
New York 11 a.m. ..... { Mar. —12·12 / May —11·80
New York Official noon call { Mar. —12·13 / May —11·82
New Orleans 10 a.m. ... { Mar. —12·37 / May —12·38

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.-Mar ...	6·59—5
Mar.-Apl ...	6·61—5
April-May ...	6.57—6
May-June ...	6.57—8
June-July ...	6.54—5
July-Aug ...	6·50—6
Aug.-Sept ...	6·40—6
Sept.-Oct ...	6·27—4
Oct.-Nov ...	6·19—3
Nov.-Dec ...	6·15—3

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	255,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain...	99,000
Do. do. to France Continent ...	90,000
Do. do. to Japan ...	15,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	1,074,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports..	857,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

	Bales.
Total Actual Exports	7,000
Do. Forwarded ...	82,000
Do. Imports ...	103,000
Do. Stocks ...	1,130,000
Stock of Cotton in London ...	5,470
Coconada Fair Red C.I.F. London ...	5 3-32d
Coconada Ginned do do ...	5 1-8d
Western Good do do ...	5 3-16d

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.

Tone "Dhoolias" and "Shirtings" — Firm, more enquiry
Tone "Cloths" ... Steady—Moderate business

Weft American 54's	... 11 3-8
Weft Egyptian 80's	... 17 5-8
Tone "Yarn"	... Quiet.
Weft Egyptian 32's	... 12 1-8
Twist 32's W T C	... 9 7-8
Twist 32's B	... 10 1-4
Twist 36's W T C	... 10 1-8
Twist 36's B	... 10 1-2
Twist 42's	... 11 1 8
Twist American 60's	... 15 1-2
Twist Egyptian 60's	... 16 3-4
Twist „ 80's	... 20 3-4

Grey shirtings 39 in by 37 1-2
38 yds 16 by 12·8 lbs Red Heading 7 5
„ „ 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13—8lbs ... 8
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range... 2 9
„ Mulls 23 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends... 2 0 1-2
White Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Liepmans No. 1500 ... .
Cloth Gunni's 33s G. 20 in C.I.F... 12 9
40's Bannermill Twist ... 11
Geo. Mayall's Yarns ... 11
F. G. F. Tinnivelly C. I. F. L'pool 5 29-32
Buyers or Sellers ... Sellers
Months ... Mar.-Apl
Water Twist American 30s. ... 10 1-2
„ „ 40s. ... 11 1-2
Mule „ 40s. ... 11
„ „ 50s. ... 12 1-2
„ „ 60s. ... 14 5-8
„ Egyptian 40s. ... 16 1-2
„ „ 50s. ... 17
„ „ 60s. ... 18

LONDON, Feb. 6.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G. ...	d 4 15-16
F. G. Bengal M. G. ...	d 5 1-16
Fine Bengal M. G. ...	d 5 3-16
Good Bhownagger ...	d 5 9-16
F. G. Bhownagger ...	d 5 11-16
Fine Bhownagger ...	d 5 13-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d 5 13-16
Good Oomras M. G. ...	d 5 5-8
F. G. Oomras M. G. ...	d 5 3-4
Fine Oomras M. G. ...	d 5 7-8
Good M. G. Oomras ...	d 5 5-8
Fine M. G. Oomras ...	d 5 7-8
Good Broach ...	d 6 3-16
F. G. Broach ...	d 6 11-32
Fine Broach ...	d 6 1-2
Stock of Cotton in London ...	.....
Good Khandeish ...	d 5 1-2
F. G. Khandeish ...	d 5 5-8

LONDON, Feb. 6.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F....37—1-2
Do. Months ...Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports ...London
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc...Sellers.
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F....Nominal.
Do. Months ... .
Do. Name of Ports ... .
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc... .....
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat Afloat for ". Kingdom... .....

RUBBER.—
Para Rubber ...3 1 1-4 unchgd.
Feb.-March—Sellers—Firm

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs ...No sellers.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs ... do.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... } 35 1-2 unchgd
Victorian ... } Feb.-Mar.
New South Wales ... } Sellers.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p. c. ex-ship ... No sellers
Do. Months— do
Do. Name of Ports— ... do
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ... do
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ...53 unchgd
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports ...Antwerp
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Nominal
Brown 416 lbs ex-ship ...48 3-4+3-4
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Port— ...Dunkirk
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc. ...Value.
Tone—Firm.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

LINSEED.

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship...48 1-4—1-4
Do. Months— ...Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports— ...Dunkirk
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Sellers
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ...47 3—3d.
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports ...London
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Value
Tone—Quiet
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...42 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports ...Hamburg
Do. Buyers, Sellers, etc ...Sellers
Tone—Quiet.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed .. ...£5 14—3s 6d
Months ... ... Feb.-March.
Ports ... ... Hull
Buyers etc. ... ... Sellers
Tone—Quiet.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B...£65—1
Copper Braziers ...£80 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal ...£6 7-8 unchgd.
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C. I. F. Liverpool ... .
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F. O. B. Antwerp ...4 11 3 unchgd
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 40·0 F. O. B. Liverpool ...11 5 0 unchgd
Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C. I. F. India ... ...5 3 9 unchgd

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—9s. 9d. unchgd. Nominal.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

SUGAR.

German Granulated Sugar—
C & F India (Double bags) 12 9 3-4—3-4 Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipments.. April-August
Tone—Quieter.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ...11 10 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...March
Tone—Nominal.
German Beet-root 88 p.c....9 3 1-2—1-2 Sellers Feb. 9·6 1-4 1-4 Sellers May.
Months of Shipments ...
Tone—Opened Quiet—Closed steady.
E A R & Similar Crystals C and F India ...13 4 1-2 unchgd Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... Mar.-July.
Tone—Very quiet —Prices unchanged.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta ...11 4 1-2 unchgd.
Mauritius crystals C & F Bombay ...11 3 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Feb.—Value.
Tone—Dull.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 - 18 C and F Calcutta ... 11 3 unchgd Mar.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... 11 4 1-2 unchgd Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Calcutta ... 12 9 unchgd Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi ... 12 10 1-2 unchgd Mar.—Value.
Tone—Business at a standstill.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb., 7th, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value. Rs.	From	Importers.
117 Bars Silver	2,25,000	London	Yokohama Bank
121 Bars Silver	2,25,000	do	Eastern Bank
300 Bars Silver	5,25,000	do	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovns	60,000	Port Said	Supt P & O

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 5th Feb., 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	61	72,144
B. B. & C. I. Ry	36	42,891

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—
Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Nov. 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. rate since 15th Jan. 6 p.c.
Bank of Mad. rate since 3rd Jan. 7 p.c.

EXCHANGE :—
The tone of the market continues firm, but being Mail day there has been little fresh business doing.

We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-8
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. Forward	...1s. 4 3-16 May
Do. France Ready	...171 1-4
Do. Marks „	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...139 1-2
Shanghai do.	...189 1-4
Japan do.	...147 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 95 13-16 for Cash and the Settlement and closes steadier as under. Business has been very moderate.

We quote—

Cash	...Rs.	95 13 0 to 95 14 0
Settlement	...Rs.	95 14 0

BULLION :—
Bar silver in London was 1-16 up both for ready and forward at 26 9-16 and 26 3-8 respectively. The local market opened steadier at 67 13-16 for the first settlement and has declined 1-8 during the day. Closing prices are as under for all positions.

We quote—

English Bar Gold	...Rs.	23 15 9
Australian Gold	...Rs.	23 15 3
Sovereigns Gold	...Rs.	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	...Rs.	68 0 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	67 11 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	67 2 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	...Rs.	77 6 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	77 1 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	76 2 0

COTTON.

The following are the latest telegrams to hand :—

WELD & Co : Liverpool : " Broader and more active market, declined during the morning on general selling. Prices steadied on short covering and Continental buying despite heavy American straddle selling." New York " Very steady market."

GRUNING & Co :—"Declined owing to disappointed hopes of bulls. Week end statistics are bearish."

CHARLES WILLIAMS: —"In consequence of disappointed hopes of bulls, and owing to large speculative selling and experters buying sparingly, we expect a further decline. We doubt if it is advisable to follow the decline. We think the demand for consumption will probably increase."

TATA & SONS: —"Our New York friends telegraph: —One of our friends has just returned from a journey through Atlantics and reports stocks in farmers' hands are large and in uncounted towns are large; abundance of working cotton. We give this just as received, feeling bound to give you good and bad news, and not one side only."

The American markets show a shght improvement, but there is nothing of importance to advise, and further fluctuations are likely. The local market opened with some improvement on last evening's quotations, good Broach being Rs. 277 and fine Khamgaon Akola Rs. 233-4. Broach continues irregular, the rate having advanced to Rs. 279 1-2 and then declining to Rs. 276. There is little doing in other descriptions and the market closes quiet as under. For ready cotton the enquiry is small.

MARKET REPORT :—

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.
Fine M. G. Broach	...	277-8 Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	...	275 1-2 „
Fine „ Wardha Hinganghat...		255 „
„ „ Nagpur	...	251-2 „
„ „ Yeotmal	...	249 „
„ „ Dhamangaon P. ...		244 „
„ „ Khamgaon Akola...		231 „
„ „ Amraoti	....	233 „
„ „ Khandeish	...	210 „
F. G. „ Khandeish	...	203 „
Fine „ Mathia	...	205 „
„ „ Bengal	...	200-1 „
F. G. Bengal	...	194 „

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone...	...	Dull.
Estimated Sales	...	5,000
Total Imports...	...	22,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·59	6·60
Mar.-Apr. ...	6·61	6·62
Apr.-May. ...	6·57	6·58
May-June ...	6·57	6·58
June-July ...	6·54	6·55
July-Aug. ...	6·50	6·51
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·40	6·41
Sept.-Oct. ...	6·27	6·29
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·19	6·21

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 7 11 0 B.T.
May ... Rs. 8 11 6 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady. We quote :—
Brown Delhi May ... Rs. 8 14 6 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 7 11 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... Rs. 9 0 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Bold White 85 p.c.... Rs. 55 8 0
Black Kutni ... Rs. 44 8 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 10 2 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 34 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Bold ... Rs. 47 0 0
Small ... Rs. 46 0 0

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 7 15 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—
Tone—Market is quiet but steady. We quote:—
White Pesi 85 p.c. ready. Rs. 5 9 0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914 ... Rs. 5 14 6 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,565
Bank of India ...	65 c. d.
Bank of Baroda ...	60 c. d.
Bombay Central Co-operative Bank ...	15
Eastern Bank ...	79

MILL SHARES.

Ahmedabad Advance ...	760 Feb.
Bombay United ...	4371-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C....	pref 174 1-2 / ord. 223
Bombay Burmah T. C....	875
Crescent ...	115
Currimbhai ...	223 3-9
Colaba Land ...	1,475
Dawid ...	472 1-2
Fazulbhai ...	442 1-2
Kohinoor ...	725
Khatau Makanji ...	1,380
Manockji Petit ...	1,980
Bhon-Bhon ...	26
New Great Eastern ...	223 3-4
Nagpur ...	1,895
Swadeshi ...	1,465
Standard ...	1,150
Treacher and Co ...	490
Tata Ordi.	73
Tata Def.	123
Tata I. & S. Co. ...	ord 80 1-2 / def 145

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	...	131 1-4
New Berar	...	505
New Mofussil	...	805
Phoenix	...	123 3-4

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry...		685
Central Provinces Ry	...	119
Dhond-Baramati Ry	...	119
Sara Sirajgunj Ry	...	25
Tapti	...	592 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay S N Co.	...	217 1-2 ord.
do.	...	270 pref.
Shivrajpur	...	23 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	15,103 Bales.
Wheat	...	5,883 Cwts.
Linseed	...	2,902 „
Rapeseed	...	73 „
Gingellyseed	...	6,449 „
Poppyseed	...	Nil „
Groundnuts	...	6,668 „
Castorseed	...	4,740 „
Rice	...	1,589 „
Myrabollams	...	250 „
Cottonseed	...	32,458 „
Mowraseed	...	18 „
Gram	...	2,476 „
Joowar	...	1,218 „
Maize	...	Nil „
Barley	...	194 „

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LTD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 17th January, 1914 were Rs. 4,433 making the total earning for the period 1st October 1913 to 17th January, 1914 Rs. 76,391.

Total for the corresponding week of the last year	...Rs.	4,853
Total for the corresponding period of the last year	...Rs.	60,925

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 7.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—320 cwts myrabolam, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR HULL.

Iraler s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Clan Colquhoun s—500 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.
Falls of Orchy s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Algerian s—1 pot rosa oil, Bauer and Krause.

FOR WEST THARLEPOOL.

Manchester Civilian s—2,000 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR ABERDEEN.

Hopemount s—400 cwts cow horns, Hollingshurst and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders).

Hopemount s—200 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co; 84,772 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—165 bales cotton. N Rajaram and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 11,859 cwts myrabolams, P Mathooradas and Co; 880 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,000 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.
Liberia s—140 cwts animal guts, Ad. Meyer.
Braunton s—55 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Elswick House s—6,000 cwts gingillyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Halisburg s—37 cwts mandi powder, S A Misree; 2,499 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Halisburg s—25 cwts gum alibenum, G H Suchadina and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK

Atik s—1,032 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co; 3,440 cwts groundnuts, 2,000 gingillyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
Yeddo s—300 cwts Buffalo Horns, E Mahomed.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Yeddo s—205 casks goat skins, E N Stein.

FOR GENOA.

Port Said s—4 bales silk waste, B G Gorio and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Braginza s—18 cwts garnets, Thomas Cook and Sons; 2,000 cwts gingillyseed, C Boggiano and Co; 1,000 cwts gingillyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Braginza s—5 pots Rosa oil, 2 pots Sadlewood oil, 3 pots Koolafa oil, A A Rahim.

FOR KOBE.

Java Maru s—200 bales cotton, T Yuasa; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.
Kawachi Maru s—200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.
Austria s—1 bale cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Java Maru s—1,200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha 900 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kawachi Maru s—300 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji and Co.
India s—100 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co; 14 cases Indian chutney, Manaeckji Poonjiaji Sons; 75 cwts shark fins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 89 cwts gum arabic, 37 cwts myrabolam, P Jathabhoy; 87 cwts Bhesabole, 100 cwts alibanum, M Jaferbhoy.
Australia s—100 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

India s—100 bales cotton twist David Sassoon and Co.
Austria s—300 bales cotton twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

India s—1 cwts Ivory, H Cawasji.

DAILY IMPORTS—FEB. 7.

Steamer Sildra from Calcutta Agent The Bombay Co—5,300 tons coal.
Steamer Caledonia from London Agents P and O S N Co—2,000 casks cement, 6 cases cigars, 18 cases cigaretts, 10 cases tobacco, 44 cases medicines, 12 cases drugs, 30 cases emlusion, 1 box watches, 150 bottles quicksilver, 13 cases 2 pakages cochineal, 14 drums sulphade of sodium, 24 cases 517 pakages aniline colour, 1 case lamps, 1 case glass bottles, 2 cases perfumery, 68 cases liquours, 351 cases vermonth, 161 cases whisky, 175 cases gin, 36 cases ale and stout, 11 cases rum, 57 case champagne, 112 cases unsweeten spirit, 1,781 cases brandy, 314 cases 99 packages wine, 37 cases 30 hogshed beer, 750 buadles Y. M. sheet, 500 bundles copper sheet- 32 cases saffron, 170 cases 202 keys 156 casks 1,449 packages colour, 140 drums point in oil 31 cases varnish, 1,635 keys paint, 3 packages 61 cases paper, 2 cases olive oil 1 case essential oil, 15 drums linseed oil 127 cases biscuits, 171 cases cheese, 62 cases chicory, 40 cases provisions, 170 cases confectionery, 35 packages vinegar 155 barrels grapes, 8 cases soap, 47 casks tallow, 1 case umbrella, 31 case 1 bale cotton goods 4 cases 1 bale woollen goods, 12 cases cotdon and woollen goods; 69 cases cotton and silk goods, 22 cases silk goods, 4 packages assay, 20 cases currency notes, 42 boxes bar gold, 7 boxes gold coins, 3 boxes silvercoins 698 bars silver 103 plank walnut wood.

CARLTON WHISKY
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld.
LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.
FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & COMPY LTD
24&25, HART ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON, W.C.

ENGLAND'S PREMIER TOILET CREAM.

For Sunburn, Prickly Heat, and all unnatural conditions of the skin due to hot, dry and dusty climates, use Icilma Cream—the famous English toilet preparation. Nothing else known can give the same clean cool comfort and velvety softness, *because* no other cream in the world contains the wonderful Icilma Natural Water which stimulates the skin to normal healthy action. Contains no animal fat. Untouched by hand. Cannot grow hair.

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TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

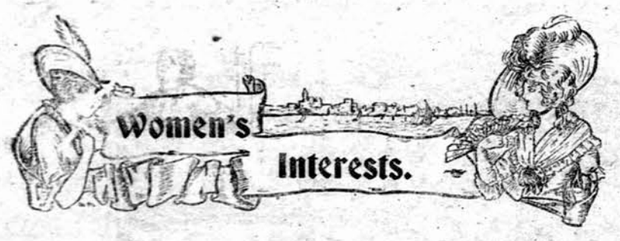
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

ROWLAND'S FOR THE SKIN KALYDOR

known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London

"LUTON" HAT DYE

With a single bottle of **"Luton" Hat Dye** you may renovate your old straw hat and make it equal to new. Put up in all colours that will dry at once **WITHOUT GLOSS OR POLISH.** WILL RESIST RAIN, and gives all the effects of new goods, dyeing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance. One of the most useful inventions of the day.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Owing to spurious imitations, be sure you ask for and see the name.
Manufacturers :—
WHITAKER & CO.,
LUTON DYE WORKS, KENDAL, England.



HOME AND SOCIETY.

A ROYAL ROMANCE.

WOMEN BANKERS.

(From Our Lady Correspondent.)

London, Jan. 23.

Once more Court and Society are awakening after the long spell of rest and the country-house festivities following Christmas and the New Year. The King and Queen have a particularly busy time before them. The Court went to Windsor from York Cottage on Wednesday afternoon and will remain there until transferred to Buckingham Palace on February 7.

The house parties entertained by the King and Queen during their sojourns at Windsor Castle vary somewhat in composition, according to the time of year. In January the guests are mainly members of the diplomatic world, and, as a rule, two or three Ambassadors, with some of the personnel of the Embassies, and a like number of heads of Legations, figure on the lists. The Ascot parties, on the other hand, are almost entirely made up of Their Majesties' personal friends and members of the Royal Family, and have no official character whatever. The November sojourns of the Court at Windsor, whether or not a foreign royal patronage is visiting Their Majesties, are signalised by official house parties, Cabinet Ministers and their wives, and Government heads of departments generally forming the major portion of the guests.

Linguistic Accomplishments.

It is said—and one can well believe it—that when foreign royalties or members of the diplomatic world are being entertained at Windsor the linguistic accomplishments of the Royal Family and the members of the English Court are called forth. Most of the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers speak English well, but some are less thoroughly acquainted with our language, and are unable to sustain a conversation except in French, the universal diplomatic tongue. The Queen's knowledge of Continental languages is extensive, and she is conversant with French, German, and Italian, having enjoyed the advantage of living much abroad in her girlhood. The King is less well acquainted with foreign tongues, his knowledge in this respect being limited to a rather superficial acquaintance with French and German.

Windsor Castle.

The transference of the Court to Windsor revives once more the stories of the art treasures in Windsor Castle. The Castle has not even yet yielded up the whole of the wonders which have lain forgotten or unknown in obscure corners and recesses. The hunt for hidden artistic treasures which the late King instituted after the death of Queen Victoria resulted in the discovery of so many valuable objects that it is a matter of wonder how they could have lain perdu for such a number of years. Some magnificent silver sconces of the period of Charles II. turned up in the course of the investigations, together with many other articles possessing either a supreme artistic or historic interest. The Queen is a great connoisseur in bric-a-brac, and has re-arranged a good many of the contents of the Windsor cabinets, which for intrinsic value are unrivalled.

A Great Social Event.

The chief social event of the week was Lady Desborough's ball, given at Taplow Court in honour of her elder daughter, Miss Monica Grenfell. A large number of guests motored down from London, and many others came from houses in Windsor, Maidenhead and district, where dinner parties were entertained. The Taplow house party consisted of the personal friends of Miss Monica Grenfell. Among these were Countess Zia Torby, Lady Enid Fane, Lord Hugh Cecil, M. P., Miss Bridget Colebrooke, the Misses Betty and Angela Manners, Lord Althorp, Lady Delia Spencer, Lady Mary Cecil, Miss de Trafford and her brother, Lord Vernon, Lord Carlton, Mr. George Dawson-Damer, Miss Violet Keppel, Mr. Sydney and Mr. Michael Herbert, brothers of Lord Pembroke, Miss Nellie Hozier, sister of Mrs. Winston Churchill, Mr. Duff Cooper, Mr. Shaw Stewart and Mr. Gustav Hamel, the aviator. Mrs. Waldorf Astor took a number of friends to Taplow from Cleveden Place, where they had been entertained to dinner.

Queen Alexandra's Nephew Married.

The marriage of Prince Aage of Denmark, cousin of King George, with the Italian Countess Calvi di Bergolo has caused general surprise. It was unexpected. But I understand it is a real marriage of affection. The Prince met his bride some years ago, when her father, who is now retired and lives at Turin, was the Italian Minister at Copenhagen. The bride's family are not rich, and own only a small castle and estate in the neighbourhood of Turin. The Calvis were ennobled 100 years ago. Prince Aage, who is 27 years of age, is the eldest son of Prince Valdemar, Queen Alexandra's youngest brother, and is consequently a nephew of Queen Alexandra. The young Prince is very popular. His bride is of his own age and is a tall, dark, beautiful woman.

Women's Activities.

An interesting experiment is being made in Germany by the advanced women in that country. They are trying to establish in Berlin a small banking concern to be known as the Women's Bank. It is, I understand, an enlargement of a somewhat similar concern which has existed in Berlin for some years, and has for its object the rendering of advice and assistance to women who wish to engage in financial transactions, such as buying and selling shares and other property. A legal department has been opened as well, in which women will be advised by women on business matters. A feminine financial paper—the first of its kind—has also been started. It is called *Women's Capital*, with the sub-title "A Coming Power." The concern has about 1,500 members and a working capital of about £50,000. Its promoters claim that it is the first undertaking of its kind in the world.

In New York, I read, the first grand jury of women in California was empanelled the other day at Redwood city to try their hand at investigating the conduct of the county officials. They were not a success in the opinion of the Judge, who, in discharging them told them that their findings were based on inadequate knowledge and in trivialities. I wonder what the business women of Berlin have to say to the American judge's dictum.

Covent Garden.

The London County Council is considering, as a result of the change of ownership of Covent Garden from the Duke of Bedford to Mr. Mallaby-Deeley, the desirability, in the interests of London traffic, of moving the market from its present position to a site adjacent to railways, so that the streets should be relieved of the inconvenience of market carts and time saved in the handling of goods. The proposal would have greatly astonished Mr. Addisons' *Spectator*. That gossipy publication tells us that ladies of quality used to walk right across the square to their pews in the Garden Church. A century ago there were only a few ramshackle sheds to represent permanence. The best argument that Covent Garden can put forward as a reason for not being moved to to the south of London is that it "grew up" because it supplied a need. Traders came to the square to sell their wares (no fees then being demanded) because buyers found it a convenient centre. When the market prospered the Duke saw money in it, and in 1831 erected the familiar buildings of to-day.

Cricketers "Caught" by Cupid.

Cupid has arranged—and actually played—more than one "match" with distinguished cricketers. "Big, ruddy-cheeked, and bashful, but beaming happily, Tom Hayward, the great Surrey batsman, was yesterday (Wednesday) married to Miss Matilda Emma Mitchell, of Wimbledon, one of the most famous women detectives, and in her own way as remarkable a personality as her husband." So runs one interesting report. Most women with brothers and sweethearts take an interest nowadays—and it may have been always so,—in cricket, though this remark by no means implies that the said women understand or appreciate the niceties of the game. What the majority do know is that Hayward is one of the greatest, if not the greatest professional batsmen of modern time. Hayward was born in Cambridge, and is forty-two years of age. Mrs. Hayward is described as a tall, vivacious blonde, whose mobile features at once suggest adaptability for the disguises which have, in the course of her extraordinary career as a detective, often been assumed. At times dressed as a man, looking and speaking the part as actors say, she did work for the South-Western Railway Company, and then entered the service of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, riding about the country on horses to detect unlicensed vets. Afterwards she became head of the secret service staff at Selfridges. "Divorce has really been my speciality in the past," said Mrs. Hayward, smiling, to an interviewer, "but I have finished with it now. Tom and I go to Paris to-morrow, and we are going to be very happy." That is the "match" that came off.

The one arranged—and unforeseen by the organisers of the M.C.C. South African tour—is the engagement of Mr. M. C. Bird, the Surrey captain, to Miss Violet Millar, the daughter of the late Mr. Alfred Millar, one of Durban's leading barristers, and a niece of the Hon. Sir Wm. H. Beaumont, formerly senior Puisne Judge in Natal. Miss Millar is a cousin of Mr. R. Beaumont, who came to England with the last team of South African cricketers.

Anniversary of Queen Victoria's Death.

Yesterday the King and Queen and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore, it being the anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria, and placed wreaths upon her late Majesty's tomb. A wreath was placed in the Royal Mausoleum on behalf of Queen Alexandra; the German Ambassador also placed a wreath in the Mausoleum by command of the Kaiser.

IDEAL WOMAN.

EUGENIST DENUNCIATION OF PRESENT FASHION TYPE.

The slender, thin type of woman so highly favoured by the present fashion was denounced as a defective type at the Eugenics Congress, which, under the name of the National Conference on Race Betterment, has been sitting at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Two hundred men and women prominent in American educational and scientific circles were delegates.

Dr. R. R. Smith, of Grand Rapids addressing the Conference, said: "We have no reason for believing that modern woman is worse off than her grandmother was. Woman nowadays feelabout as well, look a lot better, and, generally, are about as efficient as the women of the dead generations. Uncivilised woman had her weak points just as the present-day woman has."

Dr. Smith described the best feminine physical type as a compactly built woman, deep-chested, with steady nerves, and enough flesh to round out the anatomical angles. Divergencies from this type exist, not because of fashion, diet, or diversion, but because they existed in our progenitors.

The congress applauded the declaration that the time to correct faults is "in childhood or before."

BEADS IN FASHION.

REVIVED POPULARITY OF AMBER.

THE EXPRESSION OF INDIVIDUALITY.

This is to be a bead year. During the past few months there has been an extraordinary revival, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. For a long time beads however beautiful, have been relegated to the lumber drawer, but now they are being brought forth again to grace fair necks as of yore.

Throughout the West End of London to-day there is a wonderful display of beads. The shop windows are full of them. There are strings from a few pence to many pounds, and their variety is almost limitless.

"Amber has suddenly recovered its popularity. So great has been the demand that during the past three months the price has gone up more than twenty-five per cent." This statement was made to a Press representative who made inquiries at the Piccadilly Gem Box, where, perhaps, the biggest stock of beads in London reposes.

"The revival has been very marked," the manager added. "The Marchioness of Londonderry has been one of the very latest to add to her beautiful collection of beads."

The suggestion that the low-cut neck is responsible for the revival is by no means scouted.

"Something had to be done to furnish the neck, and the revival of the bead is a very charming solution of the problem," was a remark made by a well-known modiste. "It is quite interesting to observe how much individuality can be expressed in beads, and it is not always the most costly that are the most beautiful. There is no one who can regret a return of the popularity of the bead."

LEGION OF HONOUR FOR ENGLISHWOMAN.

ONE OF THE PIONEERS OF THE ENTENTE.

One of the most interesting of the French New Year's decorations was the bestowal of the Red Ribbon of the Legion of Honour on Miss Edith Williams, who may justly claim to be one of the pioneers of the Entente Cordiale.

Miss Williams went to Paris as a young woman and began to study hard for her degree. She was the first woman agregee in France. This degree is the highest teaching degree awarded by the French University, and is almost as stiff as the London D. Litt. For many years Miss Williams was Professor of English at the Ecole Normale, of Sevres, and now receives a pension for her work there. She is at the present moment a Professor of English at the Ecole Normale, of Fontenayaux-Roses.

Founded the Guild International.

About eighteen years ago Miss Williams took the step which has earned her international fame. She founded the Guild International, under the shadow of the Sorbonne. It helped French female students to prepare for their agregation and their Certificats d'Anglais. Numerous foreigners, both male and female, came to this guild to prepare for the "Diplome d'Etudes Francaises" of the Paris University. There are at present about 200 students and others follow the course by correspondence. There are also twenty lady-boarders.

The success of the Guild International was so great that Miss Williams decided to open a branch in London, and she is now in the English capital for that purpose. The Guild was opened in January at No. 3, Brunswick-square, and is run on the same lines as in Paris.

The Lecture Scheme.

Miss Williams, who is about 65 years of age, has appointed Miss Wicksteed superintendent of the boarding school She herself lives in the Rue d'Assas, on the other side of the Luxembourg. Lectures are given daily by the professors of different Lycees in Paris. For foreigners the professors are French, and for French students the professors are mostly born Englishwomen. There are six different sections to the guild for foreigners—English, German, Polish, Russian, Spanish, and Swedish.

The news of Miss Williams's decoration has come as a joyful surprise to the students of the Guild International.

MME. BERNHARDT IN DESPAIR.

STAGE-FRIGHT ATTACK AT HER FIRST LECTURE.

CHANCE WHICH FOUND A GREAT ACTRESS.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's gave her first lecture in mail week in Paris. It was a brilliant success, in spite of the stage-fright from which she insisted she was suffering.

When she appeared on the platform at the Universite Annale, says the *Daily News*, freshly decorated with the red ribbon of the Legion of Honour, she sank into a chair with a despairing "Mon Dieu!" But the fit of "trac" did not last, and the golden voice soon held the hearers spell-bound.

"My debut and how I was received at the Conservatoire" was the subject. Speaking of herself in the third person—she declared it made her feel less nervous—Mme. Bernhardt told how when at the convent school near Versailles the girls were getting up a play to be acted before Mgr. Sibour, Archbishop of Paris, she was passed over to her immense grief. The play was "Tobias Recovering His Sight."

At the final rehearsal the pretty, but stupid, girl who was acting the part of the angel Raphael was struck dumb with stage fright, and little Sarah, who knew every line of the play by heart, had the chance of her life. She replaced the pretty but stupid girl and scored her first success.

Sarah Bernhardt seriously thought of taking the veil, but the religious crisis of her life passed. One day the Duc de Morny, who was friend of the family, said, "You ought to send that child to the Conservatoire." "She is too skinny ever to make an actress," replied Sarah's godfather.

Nevertheless when she was nearly fifteen SarahBernhardt began to prepare for the entrance examination to the Conservatoire.

At length the great day arrived. The chairman of the Board of Examiners was Auber, the composer, then director of the Conservatoire. When Sarah's turn came to recite the part she had prepared it was discovered that she had omitted to bring with her a partner to give her the cue. Several of the examiners wanted to plough the candidate there and then, but kind M. Auber was in favour of giving her a chance.

"What can you recite to us, my dear?" he asked.

"Les deux Pigeons," stammered poor Sarah, ready to cry.

"Let us hear it then," said M. Auber, and the young girl recited the beautiful fable of the good La Fontaine so tenderly, so pathetically, that more than one gross examiner secretly wiped away a tear, and everyone of them clamoured to have Sarah in his class.

At the final examination—in public some years afterwards, Sarah Bernhardt carried off the second prize'

"The public were dissatisfied,'. remarked the lecturer in conclusion. "and protested that I ought to have a first prize, but I think the examiners were right. I was very young and inexperienced."

A Coat and Two Pretty Hats.

The above sketches—drawn by our own artist—show a simple tunic coat and two pretty hats. The coat is of dark peacock-blue shantung, and the embroidery is in shades of deep pink and sage green. The hat on the left is a new model, the crown of which is made of honey-coloured lace. The very becoming brim is composed of satin straw and finished at the side with a tall black mount. The other hat is composed of silk with a wreath of primrose-coloured roses.

TO-DAY'S RECIPE.

VEAL CAKE.

Ingredients: One pound of lean veal.
Three hard-boiled eggs.
Six ounces of streaky bacon.
One gill of stock.
Two sheets of leaf gelatine.
One teaspoonful each of chopped parsley and grated lemon-rind.
Salt, pepper.

Cut the veal into half-inch cubes. Slice the eggs and mix the parsley, and lemon-rind with a little salt and pepper. Arrange slices of egg inside a plain mould. Fill it with layers of veal, bacon cut to match the latter, and the seasoning. Fill the mould up with good strong bone stock, twist a piece of greased paper over the top, and bake the cake slowly for three hours. Then refill it with more stock containing in it the dissolved gelatine, put weights on the top of the mould unless quite even, and when cold turn it carefully out.

From the Poets.

When the Heart is Light.

'T is good to be a maid when the eyes
are bright,
'T is good to be a man when the heart
is light;
'T is good to live and sing
In the early days of Spring,
And wander through the glades in the
evening light.

W.

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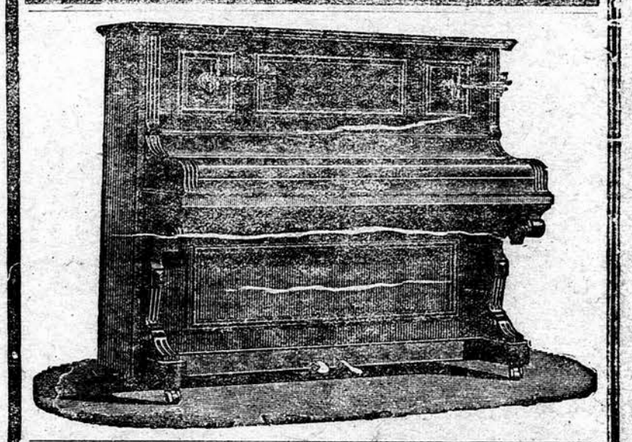

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LONDON GAZETTE.

War Office, January, 23.

Establishments.

Staff College.—Major Arthur J. B. Percival, D.S.O., The Northumberland Fusiliers, to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, and to be granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst so employed, vice Major R. T. Roper, The Dorsetshire Regiment. Dated 2nd January, 1914.

Royal Flying Corps.

Inspection Department.—Captain Ralph K. Bagnall-Wild, retired pay, to be Inspector of Engines. Dated 6th January, 1914.

Cavalry.

Royal Horse Guards.—Supernumerary Lieutenant Lord Alistair St. C. Sutherland-Leveson-Gower is restored to the establishment. Dated 22nd September, 1913.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.—The undermentioned supernumerary Captains are restored to the establishment:—

Arthur M. Addison. Dated 16th December, 1913.

Edward W. M. Cunninghame. Dated 10th January, 1914.

Arthur G. Leech. Dated 22nd January, 1914.

The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieutenant Vivian A. Batchelor is antedated to 13th November, 1913.

Captain Reginald K. Lynch-Staunton to be Adjutant, vice Captain C. R. Woodroffe. Dated 16th December, 1913.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—The undermentioned supernumerary Captains are restored to the establishment. Dated 11th January, 1914:—Cyril A. Lyon, Musard R. C. Nanson.

Infantry.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment).—Second Lieutenant Hubert C. Williams to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th January, 1914.

The Suffolk Regiment.—Second Lieutenant Ernest C. May to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th January, 1914.

Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).—Lieutenant Theobald A. Walsh is seconded for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force. Dated 1st January, 1914.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 5th November, 1913:—Richard B. Denny, and remains seconded; Oiven C. B. Phibby.

The East Yorkshire Regiment.—Second Lieutenant Norman V. Blacker to be Lieutenant. Dated 12th December, 1913.

The Border Regiment.—Lieutenant Gerald R. Sandeman is seconded for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force. Dated 1st January, 1914.

Supernumerary Lieutenant George Darwell is restored to the establishment. Dated 1st January, 1914.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).—Supernumerary Captain the Hon. Maurice C. A. Drummond is restored to the establishment. Dated 3rd January, 1914.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).—Captain Herbert P. G. Cochran is seconded for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force. Dated 1st January, 1914.

Lieutenant Cecil F. Tulloh to be Captain. Dated 1st January, 1914.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Supernumerary Captain Richard E. Crichton is restored to the establishment. Dated 22nd December, 1913.

Captain George Culme-Seymour is seconded for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force. Dated 1st January, 1914.

The Royal Irish Rifles.—Captain Eric W. C. Monro retires on retired pay. Dated 24th January, 1914.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own).—Supernumerary Captain Herbert W. Dumaresq is restored to the establishment. Dated 30th October, 1913.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 30th October, 1913:—

Guy J. Brownlow, and remains seconded.

Henry G. M. Railston, and remains supernumerary.

Spencer H. Drummond, and remains seconded.

Reginald H. Leyland.

The Army Service Corps.

Lieutenant Kenneth D. F. McCaskill is placed temporarily on the half-pay list on account of ill-health. Dated 1st January, 1914.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets from the royal Military College to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 24th January, 1914.

Cavalry.

1st (Royal) Dragoons.—Hubert Edmund Francis de Trafford.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.—Ashe Wadham George Windham, Francis Herbert Cairnes.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars.—George William Alan Tailby.

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers.—Anthony Peter Boden.

13th Hussars.—Myles Cassills Kennedy.

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers.—Geoffrey Edmund Sebag-Montefiore.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards.—Maurice Alfred Alexander Darby.

Coldstream Guards.—The Honourable Rowland George Winn.

The Honourable Maurice Henry Dermot Browne.

The Army Service Corps.

Thomas William Richardson.

Wilfred d'Auvergne Collings.

John Morison Priestly Rowlandson.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Captain William J. S. Harvey to be Major. Dated 14th January, 1914.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Percival D. Warburton is restored to the establishment. Dated 24th January, 1914.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps.—Lieutenant Alfred B. Bowhay to be Captain. Dated 20th October, 1913.

Memorandum.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick F. W. Daniell to be Colonel. Dated 2nd June, 1913.

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ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Staff.

Ootacamund, Feb. 3.

Lieutenant H. Stephenson, Army Veterinary Corps, on arrival from England, is attached to the Station Veterinary Hospital Mhow.

Captain D. S. Dudding, Royal Army Medical Corps, is transferred from Bombay to Belgaum.

Regimental.

2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkhas.—Major A. H. Arbuthnot to be officiating 2nd-in-Command.

Captain N. M. Wilson to be officiating Double Company Commander.

120th Infantry.—Captain E. P. Mainwaring-White to be officiating 2nd-in-Command.

1st Battalion, 7th Gurkhas.—Captain M. G. Anderson to be officiating Double Company Commander.

Leave.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—

Major A. D. Musgrave, R. F. A., 6 months, ex-India, private affairs.

Major A. S. Turner, 2nd Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment, 227 days, ex-India, private affairs.

Capt. A. D. Conner, 42nd Regiment, 8 months, ex-India, combined.

Lieut. C. G. Spankie, 42nd Regiment, 8 months, ex-India, combined.

Capt. H. J. H. Truoman, 43rd Regiment, 8 months, ex-India, combined.

Capt. C. L. Cobban, 43rd Regiment, 8 months, ex-India, combined.

Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Lompriere, 7th Dragoon Guards, 6 months, ex-India private affairs.

Capt. W. F. Chappell, 7th Dragoon Guards, 6 months, ex-India, private affairs.

Lieut. R. C. P. Wood, 7th Dragoon Guards, 6 months, ex-India, private affairs.

2nd-Lieut. R. G. Roberts, 7th Dragoon Guards, 6 months, ex-India, private affairs.

Capt. P. L. E. Walker, 7th Hussars, 4 months 23 days, ex-India, private affairs.

Lieut. C. Holland, 9th Amunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, 4 months, ex India, general.

Lieut. A. F. Lambert, 9th Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery 7 months, ex-India, general.

Lieut. R. H. B. Humphreys, 1st Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 8 months and 23 days, ex India, general.

Lieut. D. D. Philby, 1st Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 8 months, ex India, general.

Lieut. J. F. K. Dobbs, 1st Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 8 months and 1 day, ex India, general.

Capt. O. S. Lloyd, 76th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, 6 months, ex India, general.

Lieut. E. W. Spurgin, 29th Lancers, 6 months, ex India, medical certificate.

Lieut. C. M. Fulton, 33rd Light Cavalry, 6 months, ex India, medical certificate.

Capt. M. G. Bean, 81st Pioneers, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Capt. W. B. Benton, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Lieut. H. R. B. H. Irwin, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Capt. P. D. Green-Armytage, 117th Mahrattas, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Major C. J. Troyte-Bullock, 2nd Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry, 7 months, ex India, general.

Capt. A. F. G. Ramsey, 22nd Cavalry, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Lieut. W. M. Edwards, No. 101 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, 7 months, ex India, general.

Lieut. M. E. de B. Goldman-Monk, 91st Punjabis, is granted 6 months' extension of leave on medical certificate.

THE TAGEDY OF MIDDLE AGE.

When I was a mid-Victorian nut
With a delicate taste in ties,
A highly elegant figure I cut,
At least in my own fond eyes,
And used to regard unwaxed moustaches
As one of the worst of social lashes.

But now I find in my youngest son
The sternest of autocrats.
He tells me the things that must be done,
And orders my collars and spats;
Prescribes mild exercise on the links
And advises me on the choice of drinks.

I've faithfully striven to imitate
My Mentor in dress and diction,
And loyally laboured to cultivate
A taste for the latest fiction;
Though I still read Dickens upon the sly,
And even Scott, when nobody's by.

It's true I've managed to draw the line
At going to tango teas.
For, after all, I am fifty-nine
And a trifle stiff in the knees;
But I've had to give up billiards for "slosh,"
And pay laborious homage to "squash."

Long since my whiskers I had to shave
To please this young barbarian,
But still for a while I stealthily clave
To the use of Pommade Hungarian;
But now my tyrant has made me snip
The glory and pride of my upper lip.

"My dear old man," he recently said,
"If you go on waxing the ends,
You're bound to be cut direct and dead,
By all of my nuttiest friends.
For it's only done, so *The Mail* discovers,
By Labour leaders and taxi-shovers."

So the deed was done, but whenever I gaze
On my face in the glass, I mean
As I think of the mid-Victorian days
When my upper lip was my own.
For now, of length and of breadth bereft
The ghost of a tooth-brush is all that's left.—*Punch*.

A date is likely to be fixed shortly for the unveiling of Lord Kitchener's statue in Calcutta by Lord Carmichael. Delay has been caused by the non-receipt of some tablets for insertion in the pedestal of the statue but these are now on their way out from England.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

A MESSAGE FROM KING GEORGE.

HOW £325,000 HAS BEEN SPENT.

Lord Esher, in a report to the King, dated January 21, a day before the thirteenth anniversary of her death, describes how the Memorial Scheme to Queen Victoria has now been completed and how the £325,000 contributed from all parts of the Empire has been expended. Lord Esher emphasises the deep interest taken in the memorial scheme by King Edward, who was the first to suggest the reconstruction of the Mall, and the "personal encouragement" of King George.

His Majesty's reply to Lord Esher is as follows:—

It is very gratifying to me that, on the eve of this anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria, I should receive a report of the completion of that undertaking which carried into execution the tribute of the Empire to her imperishable memory.

The generous support given throughout my Dominions has made it possible to carry out the original idea of the Memorial with which my dear father's name will always be closely associated.

My people will, I know, join with me in thankfulness for the successful accomplishment of the scheme and in appreciation of the genius, skill, and devoted labour by which this success has been achieved.

I offer you my sincere thanks for the ability and untiring zeal with which you have discharged the duties of Chairman of the Special Committee entrusted during the past thirteen years with the supervision of the work upon the Memorial. GEORGE R.I.

January 21, 1914.

Lord Esher's Report.

Lord Esher, the Chairman of the special Memorial Committee, says in his report:—

In reporting finally to Your Majesty the completion of the work and the closing of the fund, I may perhaps be permitted to express the gratitude of the Special Committee for the encouragement and assistance invariably bestowed upon their labours by King Edward and by Your Majesty. It would be difficult to overstate the part taken by King Edward in the planning and creation of the scheme of the Memorial.

In February, 1901, many suggestions for a memorial to Queen Victoria were laid before the General Committee. From the first, however, King Edward insisted that the Memorial should be personal and not utilitarian, that it should be in London, and commemorative of the reign of the Queen and of its great Imperial achievements.

His late Majesty expressed a strong desire that the Memorial should be located as near as possible to Buckingham Palace, and was the first to suggest the reconstruction of the Mall and the opening of a thoroughfare into Charing Cross. To alter and beautify the Mall, to erect the Admiralty Arch, and to reface Buckingham Palace, became integral portions of this great scheme of architectural innovation and improvement.

The response made by Your Majesty's subjects all over the Empire to the appeal eloquently made at the Mansion House meeting in March, 1901, was of such a generous character that it became possible to fit in the Memorial to Queen Victoria with a far-reaching and magnificent series of London improvements. It is mainly due to Your Majesty's illustrious father that the portion of Western London, of which the Green Park is the centre, has been transfigured to the unanimous satisfaction of its citizens.

A preliminary sketch of the scheme for the proposed Memorial was admirably done by a young and talented draughtsman, now a surveyor of Your Majesty's Office of Works, and the sketch in question formed the basis of the designs soon afterwards invited from the eminent architects who were selected to compete for the architectual treatment of the Mall. When a fortunate choice had fallen on Sir Aston Webb, his plans, together with the designs of Sir Thomas Brock, were at every stage submitted to King Edward, and at a later period to Your Majesty.

A work upon so large a scale could hardly be carried through without criticism, but the Committee were sustained throughout by the principal organs of the Press.

The total of subscriptions received, contributed from the whole of Your Majesty's Empire, amounted in the aggregate to about £325,000. Together with the accumulated interest this sum has been expended upon the Memorial and has been paid over by the Lord Mayor from time to time as the work progressed. All payments have been made through the Lord Mayor or the Commissioners of Works.

The refacing of Buckingham Palace in which Your Majesty took so deep an interest, was an essential climax to the scheme, and after much doubt and anxiety it was with the highest degree of satisfaction that the Special Committee found themselves able to provide the necessary funds. The margin was so small that it was doubtful whether the work could be completed without a further appeal to Your Majesty's subjects.

Thanks, however, to the skill of Sir Aston Webb, to the co-operation of the contractor, and above all to the forbearance and straightforward personal loyalty to Your Majesty of the artisans and men employed upon the work, it became possible to carry through the refacing of Buckingham Palace without any further appeal for financial assistance and thus to complete the Memorial to Queen Victoria in a manner worthy of the whole scheme, as originally planned, to illustrate the virtues of her beneficent rule and the glories of her reign."

SUICIDE BY SUGGESTION

The suicide of the pearl and diamond merchant, Albert David Davis, 32, in his office at Hatton-garden, was the subject of a City inquest. The Coroner had several letters, apparently left by deceased, but he announced his intention of not reading them. There were certain times, he said, when publicity given to such letters does a very great deal more harm than good. The bad taste of the British public was such that they liked these cases in the newspapers. "Suicides are on the increase all over the country," he added "and the papers may do a lot of harm by their power of suggestion." The verdict was that deceased took his life while insane.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

NOVEL NAVY PROPAGANDA.

The Association for the Promotion of the Naval Interests of the Netherlands has undertaken a novel form of propagating their opinions. In an endeavour to arouse still wider interest in the defence of the colonies, the Association has decided to forecast the financial loss which would accrue to Holland in the event of the colonies being lost. With this object in view the various Chambers of Commerce are being approached throughout the land for particulars of the trade done by the various members which the Chamber represents with the Eastern possessions. A number of well-known gentlemen have associated themselves with the project.

DRAINING THE ZUYDER ZEE.

The great project proposed by the present Government—namely the draining of the Zuyder Zee—will put an end to the picturesque fishing villages which are now visited by foreigners in such large numbers, says *La Gazette de Hollande*. In this connection a deputation of the fishers' union has had an interview with the Minister of Waterways to lay their case before him. The Minister intimated that a committee of experts would be appointed to consider the question of compensation for those who would be deprived, under the scheme, of their means of livelihood. The committee, however, will not be appointed till after the project has passed through the States-General.

FATAL COLLAR STUD.

An extraordinary affair, suggesting that the exertion of fastening a collar-stud was the cause of sudden death, has been investigated at St. Helens. An inquest was held on James Hewitt, for 15 years telegraph operator at Liverpool Post Office. He was in the act of putting on a collar and tie, preparatory to leaving for work, when he fell dead. Dr. Challenor said he was unable to find any cause of death. Hewitt had a sensitive heart, and had fainted once or twice over trifles, but after death the heart and valves appeared in a beautiful condition. He thought death was caused by heart failure due to strain or sudden exertion in fastening his collar. The man might have suffered slightly from influenza, which always affected the heart. Many people suffered from influenza without knowing it.

The Coroner: It is peculiar.

Witness: I is a most extraordinary case. I found the organs healthy and the heart beautiful, but I think that heart failure followed sudden exertion.

The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

A RHYME OF THE PRESS.

A new twist to an old rhyme was given by Dr. T. Herbert Warren, professor of poetry at Oxford University, who was the guest of the evening at the annual dinner of the British International Association of Journalists at the Cecil. He remarked that the editor and also the public were inclined to adopt the motto:

Thrice is he blest whose statement we can run;
But four times he who gets his news in fust.

Under those conditions it was very difficult to produce literature of the very highest order. Sir James Yoxall, M.P., who presided, replying to the recent criticisms of the Dean of St. Paul's—"not the most optimistic person in England"—said that journalism in England at the present day was something very near to literature indeed. It had not, and could not have, the finished perfection of Gibbon, because journalists were not men of leisure and fortune who could spend a week in polishing a chapter or a day in finishing a sentence. (Laughter.) But it was a constant source of education to all reading people.

THE OLD GUARD AND THE NEW.

The Attorney-General (Sir John Simon) presided at the annual general meeting of the Bar in the Inner Temple Hall. Mr. P. Ogden Lawrence, K.C., moved the adoption of the annual statement, and Sir Edward Clarke, in moving a vote of thanks to the Attorney-General for presiding, said that Sir John Simon was one in whose record and in whose career and present position the Bar of England might well feel a proud satisfaction. There had not been a time since his earliest recollections of the House of Commons when the Front Bench had been more brilliantly represented by members of the Bar than was the case at this moment. He only hoped Sir John would not work too hard, and he trusted he would not, by working too hard, prematurely age that charming personality in which all of them delighted. Sir Edward Clarke is nearly 73 years of age, and was Solicitor-General when Sir John Simon was a boy of 13.

WORLD'S LARGEST LINER.

Another important stage towards the completion of the construction of the mammoth new Cunarder, Aquitania, Britain's largest liner, was reached in mail week when the last of the four huge funnels was placed in position. The ship was then lying in the Clydebank Dock, which had to be lengthened owing to her immense size. Extensive preparations had to be made for hoisting the funnel and lowering it into position. Several hundred men were employed in the operations, including a large body of engineers and riveters waiting on the ship to secure the massive structure as it slowly descended into the gaping space through the decks. It was lifted by a crane of 150 tons power, and to obtain the proper adjustment all the gangways had to be taken away and the ship moved about 15ft from the dock side. The width of the funnel, fore and aft, is 24ft, or as large as a railway tunnel. The top of the funnel is over 161ft above the keel, or, to make another comparison, it would extend over 20ft above the Nelson Column in Trafalgar-square. Each funnel with its section of up-takes and boilers weighs 1,500 tons, and the total for the four funnels of 6,000 tons will convey some idea of the massive proportions and extent of the machinery necessary to propel the world's premier liner.

At the Surveyors' Institution on Tuesday in mail week, Mr. Howard Martin heard an appeal by the executors of C. W. and A. Stevens against an assessment for undeveloped land duty in respect of certain property at Honor Oak used for cricket and lawn tennis. The reference reserved his decision.

PARIS BOAT TRAIN WRECKED.

MARVELLOUS ESCAPES OF ENGLISHWOMEN.

The boat-train, which leaves the Gare du Nord, Paris, at 9.50 a.m. to connect with the 1.25 boat at Calais for Dover, collided on January 23 with a goods train between Marquise and Rinxent, some ten miles from Calais.

The guard of the train was killed, but no passengers were injured. The accident took place about one o'clock.

The express was travelling at a high speed and the first two carriages were telescoped. Four of the six remaining coaches were derailed. The guard's van was badly smashed and the body of the guard was found beneath the tender.

The passengers all escaped with a severe shaking and were able to reach Calais by another train in time to catch the four o'clock boat.

The wrecked train contained a large number of English passengers.

The causes of the accident are not yet known.

All the boat trains from Calais to Paris on the same evening were delayed owing to the accident. The direct line being blocked, the trains were obliged to make a detour by Arras and Hazebrouck before striking the main line to Paris.

Miraculous Escapes.

The Rev. F. Smithwick, Chaplain of the Forces, of Inkerman Barracks, Woking, one of the passengers, said to a reporter:—

"It was about 1.15 when the collision happened. We were about fifteen miles from Calais. The crash was terrible. The windows of the coach were broken and the luggage fell from the racks on to our heads and many of the passengers received cuts and bruises. The first two coaches of the train were telescoped. The second coach was a "sleeper," under the wreckage of which, some time afterwards, were found two ladies and a young girl, apparently about ten or twelve years of age. By a miracle they were not dead. They were not even seriously injured. How they escaped nobody can tell. One man was killed. So far as we could make out, he was a chef or an attendant of the sleeping car. There was naturally great confusion after the accident. For two hours or so we were continually removing our luggage from the train and putting it back again, according to conflicting orders.

UNSOLVED MYSTERIES.

NINE UNPUNISHED LONDON MURDERS SINCE 1900.

It is feared that the murder of Willie Starchfield must be added to London's list of unsolved crimes.

During the present century there have been nine London cases in which the murderers have not been brought to justice:—

May, 1900.—Woman named Waknell, murdered at Brixton.

Dec, 1903.—Dona Piernick, throat cut, Whitfield-street Tottenham Court-road.

May. 1906.—Mr. Wakley, artist, murdered in his studio, Westbourne-grove.

March 1207.—Mr A. House, fatally injured in an attack in Beckmead-avenue, Streatham.

Sept., 1907.—Emily Dimmock, murdered in her room, Camden Town.

Oct., 1908.—Esther Praeger, strangled in her room, Berners-street, Russell-square.

Nov., 1908.—Marie Bailes. 61-2 years old, murdered in Islington and cut up.

Sept., 1909.—Elizabeth Clarke, alias Templeton, murdered in her flat, Brixton.

July, 1910.—W. Anderson, actor, shot at the back of a flat, Battersea.

In the case of Emily Dimmock a man was tried for the crime but was acquitted.

EXTRA DECOLLETE.

"A striking vogue for the nude has already begun in Parisian fashions. It is growing, and how much further it will go it is impossible to say."

These were the words of an authority on French modes, and inquiries at some of the Paris dressmaking houses, which are famous all over the world, have amply confirmed them.

"Our latest models are more decollete than any fashion that has been worn for twenty years past," said the manageress of Lucile. "They are cut with great depth not only in front and at the back but also at the sides beneath the arms. Sometimes there is a filmy drapery carried upwards from the edge of the dress, but this is quite transparent. The tendency is for morning dresses also to be cut with increased decolletage."

A representative of the Press saw some remarkable models and designs. The effect at a casual glance was that of a dress which had accidentally slipped down to just above the waist, and which was retained by a single thin strip of material passed negligently over one shoulder, the other arm and the side of the body for three inches below it being left free. Sometimes the costume stopped short at the line of the bust in front and at the small of the back behind, with no more than a string of beads passing over the shoulder above.

"Who wears these dresses?" was a question asked of one well-known costumier.

"They are particularly popular just now with the smartest sets of English society," was the reply. "The Englishwoman, being as a rule of a flatter figure than the French, is able to wear a dress of lower cut."

It is expected that many of the new dresses that will appear at the beginning of the new season next month will be in flowered silk.

The Croydon Borough Council have discussed the Finance Committee's recommendation to contribute £20,000 towards the purchase of the Crystal-Palace upon the condition, among others, that two clauses be inserted in the proposed Bill—one to exempt them from any further liability, and the other to provide that in the event of the Crystal Palace being pulled down the whole of the site and grounds, except the frontages, shall be maintained as a public park at no cost to Croydon.

WIRELESS TRIUMPH.

EVIDENCE IN MURDER YSTERY.

There seems little room for doubt that the young ship's engineer, Kent Reeks, who was found shot dead near a disused shaft at Ettingshall, near Bilston, Staffordshire, on January 20, was murdered. At the inquest on January 22, which was adjourned till February 10, the coroner described the case as a mysterious and a ferocious murder.

Reeks arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, January 17, from Halifax, Nov. Scotia. He saw relatives at Swinton on that day and returned to his hotel at Liverpool. He left the hotel at 5 p.m. on January 19, without luggages this fact suggesting that he was going to return. He was in good health and spirits. It has been definitely established that he had in his possession when he left his hotel, American notes worth dols. 500 (£100) in a green wallet. This was the last seen of him alive.

Mysterious Bullet Wounds.

He was found at 1·15 p.m., on January 21, lying dead by the pit mouth. There were three bullet wounds in his head and close to his body were three spent cartridges and other loaded cartridges. No revolver was discovered. The wounds, according to medical evidence, could not possibly have been self-inflicted. The wallet containing the notes had disappeared. Some distance from the body were found a tie-pin with a little green oval-shaped Brazilian beetle.

One development on January 22 was the discovery near the pit shaft of another imitation beetle in white metal. It appeared to be the ornament from a women's hatpin. This discovery only tends to confuse certain theories held by the police. They look on it as a curious coincidence and place little importance on the find.

The important question is, (said the *Daily Mail* on January 23): What brought Reeks to Bilston? He had no friends there, as far as can be ascertained. He had no knowledge of the place. Further, what induced him to enter this piece of waste land, one of the gloomiest spots in all the Black Country? It is a desert spot in a thickly-populated area. The nearest habitation is 500 yards distant. Three hundred yards away is a great steel works. Deserted as the place is, however, it is almost impossible that the murder could have been committed in daylight. Reeks had been dead several hours when found. The probability is that he was shot while it was dark early on the morning of the 20th. No one in the neighbourhood heard shots, but throughout the night there is the incessant clanging of the hammers at the steel works to confuse the sound of revolver shots.

No one in Ettingshall or the surrounding neighbourhood saw a stranger answering the description of Reeks on the night before the discovery. It is a small place, where a stranger would be noticeable. He probably came under the cloak of darkness. His companion, if he had one, came also and left under the cloak of darkness, and the police believe that Reeks was brought there by a man who knew the place.

Man who Booked to Canada.

It is believed that the man knew the spot and intended to cast the body down the shaft into the pit. The pit is forty yards deep and at the bottom there is a good depth of water. Reeks was not the kind of man likely to be led to such a spot on a fool's errand, but it is conceivable that a companion at Liverpool might have said to him, "Come and spend a few days with friends of mine in Staffordshire," and have led him unsuspectingly in the dark to the place.

The police are hoping to obtain help in clearing up the mystery of Reek's movements by getting in touch with persons who may have seen him on the 19th or 20th. Reeks is said to have been seen in Liverpool on the 19th with a seafaring man described as 5ft. 11in. in height, clean shaven, dark hair, slender, dressed in a dark overcoat and wearing a bowler hat.

Important information was, yesterday, supplied to the Bilston police by a booking-office clerk at Wolverhampton station and by the manager of Messrs. Cook and Son's tourist booking-office at Wolverhampton. The manager of Messrs. Cook's office stated that a man entered the office on the night of the 20th and asked for an emigrant's ticket to Montreal, stating that he wished to travel in the Allan liner Grampian. He inquired the price of a ticket, and on being informed, said it was more than he had got. In the end he booked to St. John, New Brunswick, the first port of call of the Grampian. He gave his name and an address at Huntingdon. Inquiries have shown that no such street as that given by the man exists. He signed the usual form, his occupation being given as a bushman. He stated that he had been in Canada in 1913, and now intended to live permanently in Canada. His age was given as twenty-nine, and he described himself as single. In answer to the question on the form, "Going to join relatives?" he wrote "No." He also said he had no relatives in England. Messrs. Cook's manager stated that the man appeared shy.

Captain's Wireless Message.

The Grampian left Liverpool on the afternoon, of the 21st at four o'clock, and the passenger with the ticket issued at Wolverhampton gave up the portion bearing his name to the steamship company's official as he went on board. The Press Association states that the description of the man has been sent by wireless telegraphy to the Grampian.

Captain Hall, of the Grampian, sent the following telegram to the *Daily Mail*:—

(By wireless).

S.S. Grampian, At Sea, Thursday (9-30 p.m.).

The emigrant aboard denies knowledge of Thomas Kent Reeks. Evidently mistake. Captain Hall.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN

A Lecture delivered by

Lt.-Col. COLLIE, I.M.S.

Price Annas two; Postage half Anna. To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

THAT BACKACHE WARNS YOU.

Do you realise what important work the kidneys do? Do you know that every drop of blood flows through the kidneys hundreds of times a day? Do you know why?

To be filtered,—to have the impurities taken out. That is the great work the kidneys have to do. They keep the blood pure—take out the poisonous waste and dispose of it through the bladder.

It is this poisonous kidney waste which causes gravel, backache, rheumatism, lumbago, dropsy and stone, when it is left in the system by weak kidneys.

A kidney and bladder medicine is needed to help the kidneys throw off this poisonous waste. That is what Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for. They are solely for the kidneys and urinary system. They do one thing only, but they do that one thing well. They regulate the kidneys and bladder like ordinary medicines regulate the bowels. They are guaranteed to contain no poisonous mineral ingredients or injurious drugs whatever, and they have no bad after-effects.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

SWIZ

Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats

and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.

Tin to kill and mummify 250 rats 4s. 3d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of—

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and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.

Tin to kill and mummify 250 rats 4s. 3d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of—

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 21, LIME ST., LONDON.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOOD SPORT AT THE EIGHTH EXTRA.

ALL-INDIA FIVE FURLONG RECORD BROKEN.

(By Our Racing Representative.)

A big programme, big fields, and tight finishes were the distinguishing features of the Eighth Extra meeting of the Bombay races at Mahalakshmi yesterday afternoon. We are accustomed to getting value for our money at the Bombay races, where the card usually comprises seven events, but yesterday an extra race was thrown in as a sort of over-weight and as a foretaste of what the Stewards are going to do for us at the big meetings which commence next Wednesday; and he would be a very glutton for racing who did not find eight races in an afternoon sufficient. Some of us, unless I am mistaken, found the programme just a little bit too long, and would have been glad to get away after the seventh race. That, however, is quite by the way, and it must not be thought that the interest flagged before the eighth race. There was no flagging at all, the racing being so good, and the finishes right through so very tight that no one could possibly lose interest in the proceedings.

The finishes were, I should say, easily the closest recorded at the races so far this season. The most any horse won by was two lengths; in three races a length was the official verdict; in one other, half a length; and in the other three, heads only. In the final event of the day heads only separated the first four, and in two or three of the others a tablecloth would have covered them, so that there were plenty of thrills to make the afternoon pass quickly.

New Indian Record Set Up.

On top of all this, a record was broken, the five-furlong straight course being done in one second under a minute. This was in the New Market Plate, for which there were only four runners. Kempion, Tartania, Impecunious and Sly Kiss. Kempion had the steadier of 10st. 7lbs. to carry, and with this heavy weight on his back, he came down the course like an express train, and won in the record time of 59 seconds. This is a record for India, where previous to yesterday the five-furlongs had never been done in less than one minute dead. The way the race was run just suited Kempion, and a half gale of wind blowing straight down the new course must also have helped, but taking all these things into consideration it was an excellent performance, especially with a parcel like ten and a half stone in the saddle. Sly Kiss made the pace a cracker at the start, with Impecunious next, and Brown sitting quite comfortably still on Kempion until they got within two furlongs from home. Then Brown asked his mount the question, and Kempion came along and simply smothered the others.

A lot of money went on Tartania, which is in the same stable and the same ownership as Kempion, for a win in this race; and one wondered how people could be so foolish as to back the second string in a case like this where it seemed any odds on the first. It does seem a silly thing to do; and yet the very same process, in regard to the same stable, the same owner and the same jockeys, paid those who did it, and paid them handsomely, in the February Plate later in the afternoon. In this event Mr. R. R. S. had two running, the great old race horse, Mayfowl, and a gelding named Smirk. On his performances in Calcutta, Mayfowl should have been backed for this, but he wasn't, Dalmatia being the public fancy, with Wayward and Wild and Forfeit both as well backed as Mayfowl. A few of the people who believe that any thing might happen on an Indian race-course—a belief that is not altogether unfounded—took tickets on Smirk, and were nearly a "tenner" to the good by so doing. Whether he was intended to win or not I do not know, but Smirk was always there, and for the last half mile was almost a certain winner. When Wayward and Wild, which was running second, dropped back and Dalmatia approached the leader, Smirk simply went a bit faster, and literally speaking, won pulling up. Mayfowl started slowly, and was absolutely last in a field of seven until the bend. Then he made his run, and must have come at a tremendous speed to get, as he did, third.

A Peculiar Race.

In the first race, Division II, of the Wellesley Plate, there were seventeen runners, and Engine was made favourite, with a lot of money coming for Durban just before the start. It was a most peculiar race, Durban and Engine running side by side up the course, and neither of them able to put an ounce more into their work to win. It only needed a spurt from either to get the verdict, but neither had it in them, and Durban, which had had its head in front all the way up the straight, won. Ace of Hearts, on the strength of his win last Saturday, was made favourite for the second division of this Plate, with Guldasta, Arrem and Faleh Khan also backed. Arrem and Guldasta were never in the race until the finish, when Arrem was given his head too late for his fine sprinting powers to do any good, and he finished unplaced. Ace of Hearts won comfortably.

The second division of the New Market Plate saw Ruiz score his first win this season on Mars, in a race in which four or five were well backed; and the second division went to Ajmer, a pony which has run in promising fashion on several previous outings, and did not win out of his turn. He was not fancied, however, and paid a dividend at the rate of over twenty to one.

The first division of the Cumballa Plate provided a regular surprise, the unconsidered Gregua winning from a well-fancied one in Redwood, while several others on which money had gone were unplaced. In the last race, Fado, ridden by Brown, won again.

Invasion of European Jockeys.

There was quite an invasion of European jockeys for the meeting, A. Hoyt, Ruiz, Bullock and W. Sampson, all appearing here for the first time this season. They did not do particularly well, however, and Ruiz was the only one of them to score a win. Brown rode two winners, Kaikhosroo two, and Purtoo Singh, Zammil and Mujeed one each.

The sum of over two lakhs of rupees was invested on the totalisator, the win and place figures on the different races being as follows:—

		Win	Place
Race	1	Rs 8,030	Rs 10,750
	2	Rs 14,390	Rs 16,420
	3	Rs 10,810	Rs 6,740
	4	Rs 11,990	Rs 13,950
	5	Rs 13,170	Rs 14,350
	6	Rs 16,430	Rs 10,810
	7	Rs 17,310	Rs 18,540
	8	Rs 18,020	Rs 15,310
		Rs 1,10,180	Rs 1,06,870

Details:—

THE WELLESLEY PLATE (Division II.)—Winner Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1913. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Abdoola Faras' Durban 7st 12lbs Kaikhosroo 1
Mr Ebrahim Mana's Engine 9st Brown 2
Mr Mahomed Mana's Hongkong 8st 4lbs. ... ...Mujeed 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's Sherali 8st 7lbs. Duller 4

Also Ran:—Mr Lafta bin Sultan's Jingle, 8st 13lbs, Native; Messrs Mahomed Ablani and Yussuff bin Zaid's Antonio 8st 13lbs, Abdoola; Mr S A Wahed's Vindication 8st 13lbs, Fahad; Messrs M. Gouldas and P Mathuradass' Baltic 8st 10lbs, Ruiz; Mr T Harrison's Red Flag 8st 7lbs, Harrison; Mr Yodah Maskur's Puma 8st 7lbs, Hazza; Mr Abdoola Faras' Columbus 8st 7lbs, W Sampson; Mr Helmi Effendi's Black Sea 8st 7lbs, Bowley; Mr Syed Rashid's English Spot 8st 7lbs, Bullock; Messrs M Gouldas and P Mathuradass' Battle 8st 7lbs, A Hoyt; Mr A R Dakeel's Bin Rashid 8st 4lbs, Pratt; Mr A S Jagira's Rejh Allah 8st, 0lb. McGlone; Messrs Essa Mulla Sulleman and Abdool Rassool Essa's Sayel 7st 13lbs Zammil; Mr Pitt's Monitor 7st 12lbs, Purtoo Singh; Mr A S Oomer's Economy 7st 12lbs.

The Race—Durban led out of the gate, followed by Bin Rashid, Engine, English Spot, Antonio, and Messrs Gouldass and Mathuradass' pair. At the three furlongs, Engine came up second and thereafter it was a race between the two, nothing else coming near them. They appeared to have run their race when they got to the stands, and neither could put on a spurt as they ran neck and neck to the winning post. Durban was always slightly in front and managed to maintain his lead to the end.

Won by a head, three lengths second and third; neck third and fourth.

Time,—1 m. 24 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 58-8 win, Rs. 21, Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 87-8 places.

THE WELLESLEY PLATE.—(Division I.) Winner, Rs. 1,000, second, Rs. 300, third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1913. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr A Nanjee's Ace of Hearts, 9st 10lbs ... ... Purtoo Singh 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's Maurice, 8st 4lbs. Duller 2
Mr A D Jehangir's Faleh Khan, 7st 13lbs ... ... W Sampson 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's Kaiser, 8st 7lbs. Pratt 4

Also Ran:—Mr Abdoala Faras' Prowess, 8st 9lbs, Native; Mr Sulleman Mahalla's Thunder, 8st 3lbs, Brown; Messrs Essa Mulla Sulleman and A R Dakeel's Arrem 8st 3lbs, Zammil; Messrs Essa Mulla Sulleman and Abdool Rassool Essa's Vulture 8st 11lb. Hazza; Messrs Mahmood Shirazi and Yas Khadeyer's Conspirator 8st, 0lb. Native; Mr Sahim Suffa's Lotus 7st 12lb. Native; Mr Ebrahim Hazemy's Good Star 7st 12lbs, Fahad; Mr Esmail Jurgis' Ambassador 7st 10lbs A Ferguson; Mr Yussuff Sheriff's Jemadar 7st 10lbs, Native; Mr Nasir Rajmahomed's Present 7st 9lbs, Abbas; Mr Mujeed Abdool Rehman's Pepul 7st 9lbs, McGlone; Mr Abdoola Mana's Crisis 7st 9lbs, Mujeed; Messrs Shaik Kassam and S A Aziz's Guldasta 7st 7lbs, Kaikhosroo.

The Race—Guldasta was the first to show up with Kaiser in close attendance, and Thunder, Pepul and Progress just behind it. After going a furlong Progress went to the front and led to the end, when he was done with, and like Guldasta, dropped right behind. Ace of Hearts came with a strong run from the distance home, and sailing off a strong challenge by Maurice won comfortably. Arrem was kept behind by Zammil until too late and when he was given his head he had no chance of catching the leaders.

Won by a length, two lengths second and third, head third and fourth.

Time:—1 m. 24 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 21-8 win, Rs. 16-8 Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 27-8 places.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for horses. Distance—5 furlongs (Straight).

Mr. R. R. S's Kempion 10st 7lbs Brown 1
Mr. Pitt's Impecunious 6st. Purtoo Singh 2
Mr. A. W. Essa's Sly Kiss 6st. Harrison 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s Tartania 7st. Kaikhosroo 4

The Race:—Tartania got badly away, and Sly Kiss went immediately to the front, and established a fairly long lead. Kempion and Impecunious began to creep up when they had gone three furlongs, and the race was over when they had still a furlong to go. Kempion went to the front some distance from home, and was never troubled, while Impecunious easily beat Sly Kiss for second place.

Won by one length, one and a half lengths second and third, one length third and fourth.

Time—59 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 20 win, Rs. 17 and Rs. 35-8 places.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE—(Division II). Winner, Rs. 1,00; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Hassan Madar's Mars 8st 12lb Ruiz 1
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's Beethoven 7st 11lb ... ... Abdoola 2
Messrs. N. Rajmahomed and Mahomed Jamal's Flying Bird 9st 3lb McGlone 3
Major J. H. M. Davie's Little King 8st 9lb ... ... Brown 4

Also Ran:—Mr. Shaik Esmail's Malayeb 9st 3lb, Hill; Mr. G. H. G. Ali's President 9st 2lb, Purtoo Singh; H. H. Jam Saheb's Lucifer 9st 11b, A Hoyt; Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's Saood 9st 11b, Pratt; Mr. Abdoola Mana's Jack London 8st 10lb, Mujeed; Major F. B. Prideaux's Miss Nagashi 8st 7lb, Kaikhosroo; Mr. A. R. H. Mahomed's Aflatoon 7st 13lb, Native; Mr. E. Nazareth's Royalist 7st 10lb, Abbas.

The Race—When the tapes went up Beethoven was the first to show, with Flying Bird, Little King, and Saood close up. For a moment Royalist got up amongst the leaders, but dropped back before they reached the half mile, and Flying Bird wrested the lead from Beethoven two furlongs further on. He led into the straight and looked a good winner when Ruiz brought Mars through from the crowd behind, where he had been lying handy, and won by half a length in a tight and exciting finish.

Won by half a length, neck second and third, neck third and fourth.

Time:—1m. 23 2-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 42 win, Rs. 23, Rs. 55 and Rs. 102-8 places.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for Arabs in the 2nd division. Distance.—About 1 1-4 miles.

Mr Esmail Gubboo's Aimer, 8st 4lbs, Zammil 1
Mr J R Raja's Guinea Merchant, 7st 9lbs ... ... Mujeed 2
Mr Naji Syed Rashid's Rashid Pasha, 7st 3lbs ... Purtoo Singh 3
Messrs M Gouldas and P. Mathuradass' Batty Chief 8st 5lbs A Hoyt 4

Also Ran:—Messrs. M. Gouldassand P Mathuradass' Mexico 9st13lbs, Ruiz; General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Soomsam, 9st 5lbs, Bowley; Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's Harry Johnson, 9st 11b, Brown; Mr Ali bin Talib's Noorul-Malik 8st 2lbs Pratt; Mr Ali bin Tali 's Good Gold 7st 11lbs, Duller; Mr J C Smith's Last Chance, 7st 11lbs, Kaikhosroo; Mr A R Dakel's Kokab 7st 11lbs, McGlone; Mr Ali bin Talib's Rashad, 7st 9lbs, Harrison; Mr Naji Sye Rashid's Golden Ducat, 7st 8lbs, Bullock; Mr H J Mahomed's Welcome, 7st 7lb, Sampson; Mr S A Wahed's Seaman, 7st 7lbs, A Ferguson.

The Race:—They got away fairly well together, and Harry Johnson soon established a slight lead from Rashid Pasha. Welcome then led for a bit, but gave place then to Soomsam, behind which were Rashid Pasha, Ajmer and Welcome. Noorul Malik then came up fourth and those five were in front till the two furlongs was reached. There were six or eight of them bunched together as they came round the corner, Guinea Merchant leading from Rashid Pasha, Ajmer and Bhatty Chief. Ajmer got up as they passed the stands and won a fine race by a head.

Won by a head, head second and third, three-quarters of a length third and fourth.

Time.—2 min 24 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 219-8 win, Rs 49-8, Rs. 101-8 and Rs. 20 places.

THE FEBRUARY PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for horses. Distance—about 1 mile.

Mr. R R. S's Smirk, 7st 11b... .Kaikhosroo 1
R K Sirdar Singh and Mr. A S Oomer's Dalmatia, 9st 4lbs....Hill 2
Mr. R R S's Mayfowl, 9st 3lbs. Brown 3
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Wayward and Wild, 7st 12lbs.....A Ferguson 4

Also Ran:—Messrs. M. Gouldass and P. Mathuradass' Forfeit, 7st 8lbs, A Hoyt; Mr. Wellman's North, 6st, Purtoo Singh.

The Race.—Wayward and Wild led at the start, followed by Forfeit, and Smirk. After going a furlong, Wayward and Wild was still leading, with Dalmatia and North close up, Smirk lying fourth at the five furlongs. Smirk began to move up, and when they had gone half the distance he had taken the lead. Dalmatia was lying third as they neared the bend, and Wayward and Wild second, and from the way Hill was riding Dalmatia one judged that he thought the race was a good thing for him. When he did come with his run, however, Smirk simply increased his speed and finally won with the greatest ease. Mayfowl was last all the way to the straight and must have put in a tremendous run to get third.

Won by two lengths, one and a half lengths second and third, head third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 42 2-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 14 9 win, Rs. 46-8 and Rs. 16-8 places.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE.—(Division I.)—Winner, Rs. 1,00; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd division. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's Fado, 8st 2lbs, Brown 1
Messrs. M. Gouldass and P. Mathuradass' Sweden, 9st 10lbs ... Ruiz 2
Messrs. A. K. Dakayel and A. A. Makanji's Grey Ghost II, 7st 13lbs, Purtoo Singh 3
Mr. T. Harrison's Mat hat-Baig, 8st 2lbs, Harrison 4

Also Ran:—General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Ream, 9st, Bowley; Mr. A. S. Oomer's British King, 8st 13lbs, Abbas; Messrs M. Gouldass and P. Mathuradass' Solar Star, 8st 13lbs, A. Hoyt; Capt. S. J. Donovan's Burg, 8st 12lbs, Clarke; Mr Ali bin Talib's Lord Rosebery, 8st 8lbs, Pratt; Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Moonspot, 8st 5lbs, Bullock; Major J G Greig's Castaway, 8st, W. Sampson; Mr Eastwood's Dilkush, 7st 12lbs, Zammil; Mr. Yussuff bin Zaid's Maidania, 7st 8lbs, Kaikhosroo; Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Bon Hur, 7st 7lbs, A Ferguson.

The Race.—Dilkush made the running from Maidania, with the rest of the field strung out, and they ran in this way to the half mile, where Lord Rosebery came up second, and shortly afterwards Fado took the lead. At the turn Sweden came up very strong and Grey Ghost II put in a run which might easily have won him the race had he not gone so very far wide. Fado had a bit in hand of Sweden and won in a close finish, heads only separating the first four.

Won by a head, head second and third, head third and fourth.

Time.—1min. 38 1-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 33 win, Rs. 18, Rs. 55-8 and Rs. 33 places.

Fancy Dress.

HOYT AS STRIKE OUT.

Fancy Dress Plate.

Maidan, fifth and Solution.

CALCUTTA FIFTH EXTRA

[Associated Press.]

Calcutta, Feb. 7.

Racing was quite interesting, most of the favourites coming home. The attendance showed a falling off. The weather was warm.

Details:—

AMATEUR HURDLE HANDICAP.

Mr. Ever's Piccalilli 10st 9lbs, Owner 1
Captain Robertson's Betty Birr, 12st 3lbs .....Owner 2
Dr. Taylor's Acona Lad 10st 7lbs McNeilage 3

Also Ran.—Mighty Atom 10st 13lbs, Frank 11st 11lbs, Sincerity 10st 13lbs Folster 10st 2lbs.

Betting.—Evens Piccalilli, 9 to 2 Betty Birr, 6 to 1 and more the rest.

Totalisator—Rs. 21 win; places Rs 11 Rs. 12, and Rs, 13.

THE CONE PLATE.

Mr. Westmann's Go On 10st.....Trenoweth. 1
Maj Holden & Mr. Scott's Lady Marchmiut, 9st 6lb .....Mr. Evers 2 } Dead heat.
Mr Alec's Village Girl, 8st 10lbs. Ames 3
Zemindar of Nazergunj's Fortunate, 8st 7lbs ....Hardy 4

Also Ran:—Masonic 9st 10lbs, Billy 9st 8lbs. Narab 8st 11lbs May-Kenley, 8st 10lbs, Designful 7st 4lbs.

Betting:—3 to 1. Go On; 4 to 1, Village Girl; longer odds the rest

Totalisator:—Win Rs. 145; places Rs. 30, 14 and 17.

THE OUTRAM PLATE.

Mr. Lander's Sidewalk 8st 6lbs Andrews 1
Mr. Captain's Kathares 8st 2lbs, Southall 2
May Winter's Convent Girl 7st Thakur 3

Also Ran:—Sita, 9st 12lbs; Saltikoff 9st; Mary Jane 8st 9lbs; Master Advance, 8st 4lbs; Metal Maid, 8st; Upguards, 7st 12lbs; Forget-me-not, 7st 12lbs; Maxim, 7st 5lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 Sidewalk, 3 to 1 Saltikoff, 6 to 1 Sita, Upguards and Katharas; longer prices the rest

Totalisator:—Win Rs. 30 places, Rs. 15, 42 and 83.

THE FEBRUARY PLATE.

Mr Heather's Hopspodar 9st...Hardy 1
Mr Norton's Spook 7st.....Melsom 2
Mr Ainsworth's Ute 10st 4lbs..Smyth 2

Also Ran:—Jemima 10st 9lbs, Hitormiss 9st 12lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Hopspodar, 6 to 4 Ute, 4 to 1 the rest.

Totalisator.—Win Rs. 19; places Rs. 15 and 21.

THE NEW COURSE PLATE.

Mr Ever's Midland 8st 4lbs..Owner 1
Mr Heather's Chasteileux 10st Hardy 2
Messrs Valentine and Vernon's Bushy Dame 9st 11lbs ... ... W Southall 3

Also Ran:—Master Miller 9st; Affluence 7st 11lbs; Little Scot 7st 8lbs; Decidedly 7st 11bs; Durband 6st 12lbs.

Betting:—5 to 4 Midland, 4 to 1 Chasteleux, 6 to 1 Little Scot, longer prices the rest.

Totalisator—Win Rs. 20; places Rs 12, 20 and 26.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.

Captain Robertson's Shell 9st. 5lb. Ames, 1
Mr Galstaun's Scotch Plaid 9st. 6lb. Trenoweth 2
Mr Dass' The Witch 9st. 3lb. Andrews 3

Also Ran:—Proprietor 9-12, Jon Doil 9-1, Wise Hawk 8-5; Chow Chow 7-5.

Betting:—3 to 4 Scotch Plaid, 3 to 1 Jon Doil, 5 to 1 the rest.

Totalisator:—Win Rs. 70; places Rs. 18.

OLD TRAINER'S DEATH.

[Associated Press.]

Poona, Feb. 7.

Mr. T. Tingey, one of the oldest trainers of racehorses in India died here this morning after a short illness, The deceased, who was 74 years of age, had been in receipt of a small pension from the W. I. T. C. owing to his being too ill to work.

RANGOON DOG SHOW.

[Associated Press.]

Rangoon, Feb. 7.

The second annual dog show under the auspices of the Burma Kennel Club was held this afternoon. The entries were better in quality than those of last year. T. Z. Aung's Great Dane Young Prodigy (a Calcutta prize-winner) won the first prize. Mr Treadway of Calcutta acted as judge.

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THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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NORTHERN UNION.

THE WARRINGTON PLAYERS' STRIKE.

Interest in Northern Union circles, when the mail left, mainly centred upon the strike of the Warrington players, and the vexed question which it incidentally raised of the payment of bonuses to players. The Warrington players struck, it was supposed, owing to the refusal of the Committee to pay to each first team player a bonus for winning the match against Huddersfield, as it was stated that, had Huddersfield won, their players would have got £1 each. Immediately this statement was made, there came a denial from the Huddersfield Secretary to the effect that Huddersfield had never promised bonuses in League football, and then the Warrington players shifted their ground, and said the reason they struck was not the bonus question, but the fact that the Committee had only given them a Christmas present of £1 when they thought they ought to have had £2 each.

On the Thursday in mail week a meeting of members of the Warrington Club was held, and a vote of confidence in the Committee was passed, and the matter was left to them to settle. The whole business is, however, to be reported to the Northern Union, and it is probable that that body will make the bonus system in League football illegal. So that out of evil good may possibly come.

As a result of the strike, the Warrington "A" team went to Hull and were beaten, as was to be expected, by 51 points to nil. Rochdale fared even worse, they could only draw with Wilnes at Rochdale—a surprising result, seeing that the Hornets had already won twice season at Rochdale. Similarly, Wakefield Trinity, after twice beating Leeds this season, were also lucky to make a pointless draw. A third draw, or tie is rather the proper word for 7 points all was the score—was that in which the League leaders, Wigan and Halifax participated.

Salford beat Swinton by five points after a hard-fought game, while Oldham were beaten at home by Broughton Rangers. This season, Oldham are not doing at all well and the change from two seasons ago when to climb in the League could win at Watershedlaige is most marked. Now it seems that almost any team can win there.

The results of matches played in mail week and the League table, are as follow:—

NORTHERN RUGBY LEAGUE.

	G.	W.	D.	L.	P.		G.	T.	P.
Salford	2	2	0	0	4	*Swinton	1	0	2
Broughton R.	1	1	0	0	2	Oldham	2	1	2
*Halifax	2	1	1	0	3	Wigan	3	1	2
Rochdale H.	3	0	0	3	0	Wilnes	2	0	0
*Hull	6	4	1	1	9	Warrington	1	2	8
Leigh	1	1	0	0	2	York	1	1	5
*Brow	3	2	0	1	4	St. Helens	1	1	5
Hallifield	2	1	0	1	2	Keighley	1	1	5
*Wakefield T.	0	0	0	0	0	Leeds	1	0	0
*Batley	2	1	0	1	2	Bramley	1	0	0
Hull Kingston.	3	2	0	1	4	*Dewsbury	2	2	10
Hunslet	3	1	1	1	3	Bradford	1	0	1

RESULTS TO DATE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	For G.	For T.	For P.	Agst. G.	Agst. T.	Agst. P.	Per.
Wigan	20	18	3	0	84	393	7	9	11	43	39
Hallifield	22	17	3	2	71	319	5	4	31	191	85
Salford	20	15	4	1	35	183	6	15	77	77	5
Rochdale H.	15	11	4	1	55	63	5	9	18	21	32	76	0
Barrow	20	14	6	4	51	251	25	5	57	79	81
Hull	2	16	7	0	5	83	3	5	21	6	12	4	69
Hull K. R.	21	12	8	1	4	43	2	9	33	44	25	39	52
Warrington	9	11	8	1	33	23	5	9	31	47	23	57	50
Hunslet	2	12	9	0	3	49	22	36	6	25	45	57	14
Wilnes	2	11	9	1	27	48	5	8	2	31	18	8	76
Wakefield Trin	21	9	10	2	29	2	15	3	2	39	8	47	6
Oldham	21	9	0	0	14	3	2	12	21	33	15	47	5
Leeds	9	2	0	1	6	13	8	5	25	5	15	7	5
Dewsbury	22	10	0	11	5	12	3	4	17	5	0	71	4
Broughton R.	2	10	12	0	2		4	13	4		30	0	4
Halifax	2	9	11	1	3	62	27	2	34	5	20	3	52
St. Helens	21	9	11	1	3	50	24	2	1	47	6	2	45
Keighley	2	7	11	1	17	22	7	9	36	5	1	2	3
Swinton	8	7	11	1	9	2	1	6	2	82	13	38	8
Bradford	20	7	2	1	2	27	2	1	6	4	1	5	7
Runcorn	19	6	13	2	1	9	0	4	5	2	5	1	6
Bramley	19	5	4	1	1	20	9	2	4	7	3	2	9
Leigh	17	4	11	0	1	1	7	4	5	4	5	2	2
Salford	2	4	3	1	2	31	1	7	4	1	7	1	4
York	21	3	15	0	3	2	2	13	6	1	07	4	5

COMBINATION.

*Salford	6	3	6	Swinton	0	0	0
Wigan	—	—	33	Halifax	0	1	3
Widnes	0	3	9	Rochdale H.	0	0	6
Huddersfield	—	—	20	*Warrington	1	0	2
Pemberton	1	2	8	Leigh	0	1	2
St. Helens Rec.	0	7	21	Runcorn	1	0	2
Wigan H'field	—	—	22	Leigh Shems	0	1	2
Broughton R	1	1	5	Oldham	0	1	3
Dewsbury	3	3	15	*Hull Kingston	1	1	5
Leeds	1	4	14	Wakefield T.	1	1	5

* Home club.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

MIXED DOUBLES.

The following matches will be played on the Gymkhana Courts at 5 p.m. on the dates mentioned:—

Mrs. Cane and Mrs. Cocke *vs.* Mrs. Reynold and Miss Kidd, on February 10.

Mrs. Margolinth and Mrs. Pirrie *vs.* Miss Osborne and Miss A. Osborne, on February 11.

Mrs Gibbs and Mrs Blunt *vs.* Mrs. Mobely and Mrs. Busch on February 12.

(*Other Sports will be found on page* 10).

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

[Associated Press.]

Simla, Feb. 6.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 24th January show a gain of Rs. 57,977,24 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13.

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ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 5,00,00,000.

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DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.	
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2 8
" Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5 4
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2 6
Malvasia, White	2 10
Malvasia Gutland Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3 0
" White do. do.	3 8
Port Wine, White old dry	1 12
Port Wine, Red	1 12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2 0
TABLE WINES.	
Morea, Vin de table, Red	1 6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1 10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1 12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2 8
Morea, Vin de table, White	1 8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1 12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.	
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5 4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1 10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1 10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1 12
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.	
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3 8
" 1895 (two crown)	4 0
" 1890 (Princes)	5 0
" 1887 (Royal)	6 0

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THE

Bombay Gazette

Sunday, 8th February, 1914.

A MOSLEM PROBLEM.

REPLYING to an address presented to him recently by a Mahomedan deputation at Lahore, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab made a striking appeal on behalf of one of the backward sections of the Moslem community in the province. He told the members of the deputation that there was much useful and necessary work to be done on behalf of these people, and that in the endeavour to ameliorate their condition, Government would welcome assistance which would "help to overcome their suspicion and encourage them to combine and organise their industry." Sir Michael O'Dwyer had in mind the weavers of the Punjab, of whom there are nearly a million, and "to a man Mahomedans." Of the weavers he said:—"Modern progress, which has done so much for other classes, has, I fear, only brought distress and depression to them. They are feeling the stress of competition with the mill industries in India and outside. The hand-loom has difficulty in competing with the power-loom, and the substitution of mill-woven for hand-loom fabrics has reduced their employment and wages." Sir Michael went on to point out that Government is now endeavouring to improve the condition of the weavers by introducing improved appliances, by teaching them better methods, and by assisting them to purchase raw material more cheaply and to dispose of their goods to the best advantage. It also is anxious to introduce the co-operative system, which has been found so beneficial to the agricultural community. Like other backward classes, these people are ignorant; but, at the same time, they are enterprising, and the appeal on their behalf, made by so distinguished an advocate, should meet with a ready response. In the past, Indian Mahomedans have not failed to extend practical sympathy to their co-religionists in other lands. They have made liberal contributions of money and have despatched medical missions of relief, and it should not be too much to ask them to accept the opportunity of doing good work within their own gates. It will be seen that, in this case, the Government of the Punjab does not ask for the expenditure of large sums of money. The appeal is made for assistance which will help to overcome the suspicion of the backward classes and to encourage them to combine and organise their industry. It is a call to social service of the best kind, and it may be pointed out that among the Hindus, efforts are being made to improve the social and economic position of the persons who are regarded as outcastes by the bulk of that community. Moslems may care to consider another phase of this important problem; very recently mass movements towards Christianity have been reported from various parts of India, particularly from the Punjab, and a noteworthy feature of these movements has been that the majority of the people who took part in them were members of the depressed and backward classes. It certainly is significant that, in the view of competent observers, one of the motives inspiring the movements was the ardent desire of seceders to escape from the social disability and oppression imposed on them by their own people. If Mahomedans wish to preserve their fold intact, they will do well to reckon the price they may have to pay for the apathy they are now displaying towards an important social problem.

CINEMATOGRAPHY AND CRIME.

THE suffragettes and the cinematograph share the honours as public scapegoats: to the former are attributed all mysterious acts of wanton destruction and incendiarism, upon the latter is laid the responsibility of deeds of juvenile lawlessness which result in police-court proceedings. Suffrage militancy has, happily, not travelled to India, to add to the problems of the East, but the cinematograph is well established here; the excuse, so familiar to magistrates in England, is being advanced in India, and the cinematograph is being blamed as an incitement to outrage and crime. How far this plea will be considered by those in authority as a mitigating circumstance, it is impossible to predict; but it may be hoped that evil-doers of all ages and nationalities will be compelled to shoulder the consequences of their misdeeds, regardless of the supposed influence of picture-palace representations. One cannot, however, question the fact of the power which the cinematograph possesses; in its ever-increasing popularity lie potentialities which can scarcely be ignored. The demand for picture-palaces shows yearly a steady increase; the weekly attendance in the United Kingdom has been estimated at several millions, an impressive figure, when one considers that it is barely twenty years since the first tentative performance of animated photographs took place. The "zoetrope" was the great-grandparent of the cinematograph, but few notable descendants of this childish toy appeared until the kinetoscope made its *debut*, one of the products of the fertile brain of Edison, who would, however, have been unable to carry out his idea, but for Eastman's discovery of the celluloid film. Since that eventful day, cinematography has moved with giant strides; subjects are reproduced in natural colours, an improvement which adds considerably to the illusion of reality; an accompaniment of suitable sounds—martial music, the tramp of horses, the sound of falling water, the roar and whistle of trains—also assists the imagination of the audience, and experiments are being made to the end that spoken words, the one thing lacking, will, in due time, be supplied. With this steady increase of popularity comes the increase of responsibility, and it is to be hoped that the commercial exploitation of the sensation-loving section of the public will remain the exception rather than the rule with picture-palace managers. If crime, that subject which possesses for some people so great a fascination, is to be one of the staple subjects of cinema-drama, the consequences to the evil-doer may surely also find a place in the *denouements* of the thrilling scenes; then at least the cinematograph will escape the blame which is at present imputed to it, and will be rescued from its ignominious position of *souffre-douleur* to Hooliganism.

DEPRESSION IN LANCASHIRE.

A TELEGRAM which we publish this morning indicates that the aftermath of abnormal activity has descended on Lancashire, and that it will operate seriously against the cotton industry. Overstocking of piece-goods in India has, for some time, been a trade feature and the effect of this on the orders now being sent Home by the import houses has been enhanced by the depression in Indian financial circles. At the same time, Lancashire does not suffer alone. Letters received from Home by the last mail spoke of depression in the woollen industry, and in more than one district in Yorkshire, mills had been working short-hours for some time. Neither of these circumstances, however, will do much towards softening the blow which the movement will deal the workers whose wages are to be reduced by twenty-five per cent. It may be, some people will be unreasonable enough to suggest that, in such circumstances, the employers should shoulder the entire burden of the loss; but there would be a complete answer to that suggestion in the fact that increased production, which, undoubtedly, is one of the factors leading to the present situation, is a source of profit to the worker as well as to the manufacturer. It is to be hoped, however, that if short time is arranged the period of reduction of output may be of brief duration.

Notes of the Day.

Land which is let at too low a rate is somewhat of a novelty in any of the leading cities of India. However, at Karachi the Municipality is exercised over the rent which is paid for certain of its land. One member recently pointed out that the figure charged was from one pie to four pies per square yard, and the latter figure, in some cases, was only about one two-thousandth part of the value of the land. As the land is let on leases of 99 years, these rents will continue to be paid, in some instances, for 21 years more, but a special committee is now considering the revision of the rents with a view to their enhancement as soon as the leases expire.

The ceremony of unveiling the memorial erected to the memory of the late Captain Scott on the Col du Lautaret, in the French Alps, to which Reuter made a brief reference yesterday, was designed on elaborate lines. The necessary funds were procured by a private subscription, and it was decided by the French Alpine Club, which had control of the arrangements, to invite a delegation of the British Admiralty to attend. Representatives of the French War and Marine Ministries had also arranged to be present, and the Minister for War ordered "a section of Chasseurs Alpins to attend the ceremony to render military honours to the gallant British explorer." The idea of the memorial originated with Dr. Charcot, the great French Antarctic explorer, who was a personal friend of Captain Scott.

People who know Paris have long been accustomed to the papers printed in English in the French capital, principally the *Daily Mail* and the *New York Herald*. The latest journalistic development of this kind is at The Hague, where one of the leading dailies now publishes an English section, *La Gazette de Hollande*. From an editorial note, published in a recent issue of that paper, we gather that the new venture has made a strong appeal and, on the ground that it may bind still closer two races who have been friends for more than three centuries, it is to be hoped this notable development in Dutch journalism will be successful. The English section of the paper is brightly written and includes features of substantial interest, commercial intelligence, and letters from special correspondents, which, in particular, commanding attention.

Another interesting dispute has arisen in connection with radium. The United States Committee of Mines proposed to withdraw public lands containing radium ore from exploitation by private enterprise, an action that elicited a spirited protest from the Standard Chemical Company of Pittsburg, In the course of a statement made by the President of the Company to the Committee he said there was a philanthropist at the back of his Company who contemplated spending £3,000,000 upon twenty radium hospitals for the cure of cancer, and to endow each with five grammes of radium. He added that he was not referring either to Mr. J. D. Rockefeller or to Mr. Carnegie. The statement has naturally aroused interest in medical circles, and it remains to be seen how and when this remarkable promise will be carried out.

The affairs of the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality have been the object of considerable attention recently through an unseemly squabble that took place between the members in connection with a matter of public interest in the city. In his speech, in reply to an Address presented by the Municipality yesterday, His Excellency, the Governor, referred to the incident and stated that, in certain circumstances, Government might have to intervene in the interests of the people. The Government of Bombay have intervened in Municipal affairs before, and, within the last three or four years, have superseded two or three municipalities, the members of which had failed to realise their obligations. Generally, it is not desirable to deprive elected bodies of their functions; but, as Lord Willingdon indicated in his speech at Hyderabad, when private interests are placed before public duties, Government must adopt measures to safeguard the interests of the people.

The Right Hon. Ronald Craufurd Munro-Ferguson, who has been appointed to succeed Lord Denman as Governor-General of Australia, cannot, perhaps, be described as a distinguished politician; but he possesses associations which should enable him to find favour in the great Dominion. He is an independent Radical, though there are some who would modify his political classification by the word "alleged," with an unbroken period of service in the House of Commons extending to twenty-eight years. Among the Scotch members in the House he was more familiarly known as Novar, an appellation derived from his home in his native Ross-shire, where he is esteemed as a Highland Chieftain. In early life, Mr. Munro-Ferguson was a soldier with a commission in the Grenadier Guards; but he abandoned the profession of arms for that of politics, entering Parliament first in 1884, as member for Ross and Cromarty, a seat which he won for his party. Defeated in the following year by a Crofter candidate, he was returned in 1886 for Leith Burghs, and a vacancy will now occur in the representation of that constituency. Lady Helen Hermoine Munro-Ferguson, the wife of the new Governor-General, met her husband in India, during the Viceroyalty of her father Lord Dufferin, and the marriage took place in 1889.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

"THE DARLING OF THE GODS."

OLD FAVOURITES REVIVED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Ten years, have passed since London was thrilled by the spectacular drama by David Belasco and John Luther Long with its captivating title "The Darling of the Gods." It was a great success at the time, and as less was known then about the Land of the Lotus and our Far Eastern ally, sundry incongruities in the play passed unnoticed. Sir Herbert Tree always liked the part he played, that of Zakkuri, the all-powerful and desperately wicked Minister of State, and he has revived the production, which is likely to have as great a vogue as it did on its initial venture. Not that "Joseph and his Brethren" was by any means played out but that Sir Herbert tires of a run which is too long, and his restless nature requires a change from time to time. The second edition has been slightly revised as regards the historical data, the period of the play being put back from 1877 to 1860. One or two additions have also been made to the *dramatis personæ*. For instance, the great Zakkuri is now attended by a hideous dwarf called "It," who makes an excellent foil for Sir Herbert's by-play, and whose droll antics add a considerable leaven of merriment to the distinctly mirthless, but gorgeously beautiful, cinema-drama.

AN ILL-STARRED PRINCE.

For those who have forgotten the story of the play it may be as well briefly to re-tell it. Prince Kara is a proud Samurai, the leader of a little band who have been outlawed by the Emperor for refusing to obey the law against the carrying of swords. Zakkuri is to extirpate this little band, numbering ten in all, and to this task the mighty Minister sets himself with great thoroughness. Prince Kara evades his spies, and even has the audacity to appear at a feast given by the Prince of Tosan. Here he meets the Prince's daughter, Yo-San, and the little lady loses her heart to the comely youth. When she learns his sad story she determines to save him from the spies who are lying in wait to seize him on leaving the palace. For forty days she hides him in her own "Shoji" in the palm-garden, and these days of dalliance are sweet to both. At last Prince Kara receives one of many missives from his followers, the others having been artfully detained by Yo-San. He hears the call to duty, and tears himself away from the arbour of bliss and refuge. By this time, however, the lovers have been discovered, and in trying to fight his way out Prince Kara is wounded and captured by Zakkuri's men. Then, we are introduced to the spectacular piece *de resistance*: Zakkuri in his night-mareish sword-room, with red smoke issuing through trap-doors from the torture-chamber below. Every threat fails to wrest from the principeling the secret of his followers' hiding-place. But Yo-San has also fallen into Zakkuri's hands, and after a great scene she reveals the secret to save his life and her own honour. The gallant little band of Samurai are all killed, Kara dies from his wounds, and Yo-San commits the happy despatch over her lover's body in the sure and certain hope that they will be united after a sleep of a thousand years.

NEW PART FOR MISS MARIE LOHR.

When "The Darling of the Gods" was first staged, Miss Lena Ashwell played Yo-San, and, cast as she is in the tragic mould, she realised all the possibilities of the part. Miss Marie Lohr is the new Yo-San, and though she is daintiness personified she is not quite equal to the heavier dramatic demands than those made by her customary comedy parts. Of Sir Herbert Tree it is only necessary to say that he positively revels in the part of Zakkuri, portraying with faithfulness the varying phases of grim humour, cruelty, vindictiveness and lust. As Prince Kara Mr. George Relph is poetically heroic, though not perhaps of the fibre necessary for the leader of a lost cause. Mr. Henry Vibart does well as the Prince of Tosan, and as the faithful servants and accomplices of the Princess Yo-San, Mr. Merivale and Miss Irene Clarke are excellent. It only needs to be added that the mounting of the play is on the scale of lavishness that we are accustomed to at His Majesty's, and that there is a wealth of detail which is positively bewildering.

"LE VEAU D'OR."

The Little French Theatre was well-filled on Sunday to witness Lucien Gleize's farcical comedy "Le Veau D'Or," which had been brought over specially from the Champs Elysees. The play satirises, though with no great subtlety, the divers methods employed by aspirants to gain the coveted Cross of the Legion of Honour. M. Pilar-Durand purchased a Watteau in America at a considerable figure and gave it to the Louvre. There is a suspicion that it is a fake, and the one thrill of the play is when the Minister of Fine Arts is brought in to pronounce on its genuineness. Fortunately, it is declared to be "quite all right" as the modern catch-phrase has it. The donor of the picture—a rich old man without heirs, gets the decoration—and promptly dies. The main idea of the piece is then evolved in the unpleasant wrangles which usually ensue where there are various claimants to a dead man's belongings. One scheming couple, who inherited under a first will, look like carrying off the whole estate from far from deserving folk, but luckily a later will is found in which the proper people get their deserts and the undeserving are left lamenting. One of the best incidents of the play—which is not of the first rank in Gallic drama—is a love scene in which the lady has to force the pace and propose to her bashful lover, she being one who had great possessions. Upon the shoulders of MM. Arvel and Chevalet fell the bulk of the acting, and their task was creditably done.

REVIVING OLD FAVOURITES.

With the dearth of really first-class new plays continuing, managers are turning their attention to the revival of past successes. They are encouraged to do this by the measure of reward attending the reproduction of old favourites. At present three revivals are running in the West End, "Diplomacy," "Quality Street," and "The Darling of the Gods," and all are doing well. The fourth revival will be that of Haddon Chambers' delightful comedy "The Tyranny of Tears" in which Sir Charles Wyndham, Miss Mary Moore and Miss Maude Millet made such an irresistible trio some fourteen years ago. Last year's successful revivals included "The Schoolmistress" by Pinero (103 performances), "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" (68 performances), "Jim the Penman" (61 performances), and "Strife" (49 performances). Of course, all old-time successes would not appeal to the public if re-staged. This applies to plays which epitomised or satirised some phase of a particular period. With the passing of the phase all interest goes, and it is difficult for playgoers to throw themselves back to the period portrayed, and the hits, which were then so palpable, are now to a large extent pointless. That is why some of the allusions in the more topical Gilbert and Sullivan operas fall flat to modern audiences, who are not cognisant of the persons or phases satirised.

A TRAVELLING THEATRE.

Lord Howard de Walden is not only an enthusiastic patron of the drama and the opera—has he not himself entered the ranks of the composers?—but he takes a keen personal interest in all that pertains to the stage. Moreover, he brings the substantial resources of the de Walden property into play in the carrying out of his theatrical projects. Just now Lord Howard is interesting himself in a National Welsh Drama and a National Theatre for Wales. To encourage the former he offered a prize for the best Welsh dramatic production, and Mr. Francis, the author of "Change," was awarded the £100 prize. The Stage Society recently produced "Change" at the Haymarket Theatre, and the play received the commendation of a no less notable authority than Anatole France, who went to see it, amid his many engagements, on his recent visit here. Lord Howard de Walden's idea is a travelling theatre to seat 1,000 people. It is not to be a trumpery, draughty affair, but a well-constructed, portable play-house with upholstered seats and tastefully decorated. Lord Howard, who speaks Welsh, and was once President of the National Eisteddford, is now in Wales in connection with his project. When he gets his portable theatre built he proposes to make it a repertory-theatre for the production of plays in Welsh and English on subjects associated with Wales. Whatever antipathies may exist between Lord Howard de Walden and Mr Lloyd George on political grounds, there should be none, at any rate, on this scheme for the encouragement of Welsh Drama.

BERNHARDT'S RED RIBBON.

Tardy recognition has been made by France of her greatest actress. After much discussion Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has been decorated with the red ribbon of the Legion of Honour. She deserved it many years ago, but as generally happens in a country where decorations are distributed as freely as confetti at a fete those really deserving distinction often go unrecognised. Now that it has been made she has received the hearty congratulations of all her artistic contemporaries. It may be news to many, but we have the Divine Sarah's own words as an assurance for it, that as a girl she seriously thought of taking the veil. This was the confession she made at her first lecture on Sunday at the Universite Annale, on the subject of "My début and how I was received at the Conservatoire". She gave some interesting reminiscences of her early life, and of how she was nearly turned down by the examiners at the Conservatoire because she had not brought a partner to give her the cue for her test performance. The fatherly Auber, the composer, was the Director, and he would not hear of the young applicant being ploughed on this ground. She then recited La Fontaine's "Les duex Pigeons" with such dramatic power and fervour that one gross examiner actually wept, and she passed into the Conservatoire without demur.

RICHARD GREEN'S TRAGIC END.

The vicissitudes of fortune among players is proverbial, and often furnish themes for moralising on neglected opportunities during seasons of prosperity. Another tragic story of a fall from affluence to penury is provided by the death of Richard Green, the well-known opera singer, who threw himself before an express train at Surbiton Station. At the inquest, Mrs Green said that her husband had done nothing for twelve months and had been practically supported by friends. There were two children, boys of 10 and 12, and their father had worried a great deal about their proper education. Mr. Samuel Solomon, a singer friend with whom Green had lived for some time, said the baritone had told him that he had walked his feet off looking for engagements, and that sometimes he was so hard-up that he was driven to sleep on the Thames Embankment. Deceased, who had sung with Patti and Patey, had lost a lot of money in speculations, chiefly in rubber and financing the promoters of comic operas. Richard Green was only 49 when he jumped before the express to end his troubles.

INDIAN PAGEANT COLLAPSE.

Some drastic and timely recommendations have been made by the Committee appointed by the Council of the Actors' Association who investigated the causes of the disastrous collapse of the "Romance of India" spectacle at Earl's Court. In the first place, the ban of the India Office on some of the scenes was in no way responsible for the disaster. The Committee unhesitatingly declare that the failure was due to the totally inadequate capital at the back of the venture. Finally, the Committee say that a good deal of the suffering would have been averted if there had been payment for rehearsals, and the collapse could have been avoided if those who promote these enterprises were compelled by law to deposit a sum sufficient to cover expenses for a given period. In short, the finance of the whole concern was bad, and no one is disposed to minimise the criticisms passed upon the Hindustani Spectacle Syndicate, Ltd. While the nominal capital was £3,000, an amount wholly insufficient to meet expenses, the liability for salaries alone amounted to £8,000. The cash subscribed was only £1,400, and of this £400 had to be paid to the Earl's Court Company for rent. The Committee emphasise the need of payment for rehearsals, and as I indicated last week, this question is, likely, very soon to be brought prominently to the notice of theatre managers.

AFFAIRS OF THE EMPIRE.

THE FUTURE OF LORD GLADSTONE.

MR. BUXTON NAMED AS HIS SUCCESSOR.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

It is reported that Mr. Masterman will shortly go to the Board of Trade in the place of Mr. Sydney Buxton, who will be elevated to the Peerage and has been chosen as successor to Lord Gladstone, who has long been desirous of retiring in June.

While the *Daily Chronicle* and the *Morning Post* consider it unlikely that Lord Gladstone will now retire in June owing to the recent crisis, the Labourite organ, the *Daily Citizen*, asserts that Lord Gladstone's resignation will be announced on the first day of the re-assembling of Parliament, and that he will return Home with the least possible delay.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

APPOINTMENT OF THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Mr. Ronald Munro-Ferguson has been appointed Governor General of Australia, in succession to Lord Denman, who is retiring owing to ill health.

The appointment causes a vacancy in Leith Burghs which consist of Leith, Musselburgh and Portobello. The figures at the two Elections in 1910 were:—

JANUARY.

R. C. Munro-Ferguson (L)	...7,146
Sir R. Cranston (L. U.)	...4,540
W Walker (Lab.) ...	...2,724
Liberal majority	...2,606

DECEMBER.

R. C. Munro-Ferguson (L)	...7,069
F. A. Macquisten (L.U.)	...5,284
Liberal majority...	1,785

THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

SYDNEY, Feb. 7.

The Government is extending the sphere of State enterprise. It has bought a private bakery business to supply bread to Government institutions and may possibly supply the public ultimately, as it believes in the existence of a ring to raise the price of bread. Hence the purchase.

The Government also contemplates running the big boiling-down works now in course of construction in connection with the new abattoirs at Homebush Bay.

A DISASTER.

The Government joinery works at Rozelle were completely burnt down last night. The loss is stated to amount to £50,000—Reuter.

HOME RULE.

OMINOUS THREAT BY MR. REDMOND.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Speaking at the National Liberal Club, Mr. Redmond said that Irishmen would no longer submit to the stigma of racial inferiority and unfitness for self-government. If Home Rule was killed Ireland would be absolutely ungovernable.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND THE PANEL.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Presiding at the complimentary dinner in honour of Dr. Addison, M.P. for Hoxton, for his services in connection with the Insurance Act, Mr. Lloyd George said he believed that the controversy on the subject of Insurance had ended. Out of 22,000 practitioners, 20,000 were on the panel and they had received £1,500,000.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICA INDIANS.

FURTHER EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

DURBAN, Feb. 7.

Giving evidence before the Commission, the Natal Licensing Officer stated that Indians enjoyed absolutely equal rights with Europeans regarding applications for trading licences. Where they did not succeed, it was because they had not complied with the requirements of the law.

A deputation from the Natal Indian Congress, which claims to represent an influential section of the Indian community, also gave evidence. A priest who was a member of the deputation, contended that if they admitted that they could marry only one wife, millions of Mahomedans in India would say that they had sold their birthright. He further alleged that the Licensing Officer could not, or dare not, grant licences to an Indian if there was European opposition to it. The number of Indian trading licences in Durban had been reduced from 700 in 1904 to 300 at the present time. Therefore, it was impossible to say that Indians were encroaching.—Reuter.

THE BISLEY CONTROVERSY

OTTAWA, Feb. 7.

In the Dominion House of Commons to-day, the Minister of Militia emphatically declared that, as far as he was concerned, Canada would not send volunteers to Bisley if the aperture sight continued to be barred. He maintained that the object in view was either to force Canada to use the obsolete Lee-Enfield or to shut out Canadians from Bisley.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE TRADE

CRISIS IN WEAVING INDUSTRY.

SHORT-TIME MOVEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Owing to continued bad trade in the weaving industry in North-East Lancashire, Burnley employers have been circularised to ascertain their willingness to adopt a short-time movement to cease work one month in four, provided that 85 per cent. of the members agreed. The returns received indicate that the requisite percentage has been exceeded and short-time will probably be inaugurated. One hundred thousand looms are affected in Burnley alone.—Reuter.

BRITISH TRADE IN JANUARY.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Imports for the month of January showed a decrease of £3,225,222: principally in raw cotton. £1,063,341; and wool £782,575.

Exports showed an increase of £2,360,466 principally in cotton goods, £1,032,131; wool, £164,082, and machinery and ships, £500,000.—Reuter.

JAPAN NAVY SCANDAL.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

TOKIO, Feb. 6.

A mass meeting of 15,000 persons to-day denounced the Naval scandals and demanded the resignation of the Government. A movement is afoot to stir up the populace against the Administration.—Reuter.

SWEDISH PEASANTS' NAVY DEMONSTRATION.

ACTUATED BY FEAR OF RUSSIA

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 6.

The demonstration of peasantry in favour of defence measures was an inspiring sight. The 30,000 men marched through the streets to the Palace led by the banners of twenty-four provinces.

The King said he agreed with the peasants that the defence problem should be settled completely, without delay. He was determined not to yield on that point. He also affirmed that the Fleet should be increased.

The movement in favour of defence is due to apprehensions of action by Russia.—Reuter.

THE UNITED STATES AND COLONIZATION.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The American Ambassador, speaking at Newcastle, repudiated the idea that the United States were desirous of acquiring Mexico or any other South American State. America, he said, did not want colonies, did not know how to colonise and did not believe in colonies.—Reuter.

REV. F. H. GILLINGHAM.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The Rev. F. H. Gillingham, the Essex amateur cricketer, has been appointed to the vicarage of Bethnal Green, in succession to the Rev. John Watts-Ditchfield, who has been appointed to the new bishopric of Chelmsford.—Reuter.

THE BOY SCOUTS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

King George has given £100 to General Baden-Powell's fund for the permanent endowment of the Boy Scouts movement.—Reuter.

THE 'FRISCO EXHIBITION.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 7.

Mr. Glynn, the Commonwealth Minister of External Affairs, has cabled to San Francisco formally announcing that Australia will be represented at the Exhibition and also at the opening of the Panama Canal.—Reuter.

THE BISHOP OF ZANZIBAR.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The Bishop of Zanzibar arrived in London last night. He declined, however, to make any statement regarding the Kikuyu controversy.—Reuter.

WELL-KNOWN POLO PLAYER RETIRES.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.

Mr. Agassiz, the well-known American polo player, announces the sale of his ponies and his retirement from the game for business reasons.—Reuter.

FRENCH FINANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 7.

Owing to the favourable Budget outlook, M. Caillaux has decided to reduce the 800,000,000 francs treasury bonds authorised by the Budget Committee of the Chamber to 600,000,000 francs.—Reuter.

STEAMER CAPTAIN FINED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Feb. 7.

Captain Rule of the steamer Virigots, was fined Rs. 300 by the District Magistrate to-day for entering the port with about 200 tons of salt above the steamer's load from Saliff.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety, impossible with solid fuel.

THE I. M. S.

GRAVE WARNING TO INDIA OFFICE.

"VERGE OF CATASTROPHE."

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The British Medical Association, at the request of Lord Crewe, has forwarded a statement on the Indian Medical Service which the India Office is now considering.

The Association warns the India Office that the service in on the verge of a catastrophe owing to various causes, among which are the extensive absorption of private practice by Indian practitioners, the great increase in work, reduction in allowances, the rise in the cost of living and Government's interference with the right of private practice by limiting fees and encouraging abuse in hospitals, while it is believed that the present limitations are to be made still more stringent. The Association recommends an investigation into the Indian Service Family Pension Fund because, it says, an insurance company would probably offer better terms than Government. It insists that the time has not yet come for replacing British medical men by Indians and that for many years India will need the best men that the Home profession can supply.

Nothing, declares the report, should be done at present to weaken the European medical man's position as the exponent of all that is best in Western medicine.—Reuter.

REMARKABLE SUICIDE.

BENGALI GIRL DIES TO SAVE FATHER'S HOUSE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

A sad story of the evils of enforcing marriage dowries among Hindus was narrated yesterday before the Coroner and a jury during the inquest touching the death of a Brahmin girl named Nabalota, aged fourteen years, of Raja Rajbullab-street, North Calcutta.

The police report shewed that on the 30th ultimo, at midnight, neighbours roused the parents of the deceased informing them that a fire was burning on the roof of the house. The father of the girl, and the neighbours, on going on to the roof found the girl enveloped in flames. The fire was put out and the girl, who had been severely burned, was removed to the Medical College Hospital where she died the same day. It was ascertained that the deceased was to be married to a student and it was in contemplation to mortgage her father's house so as to meet the marriage expenses and payment of the dowry of Rs. 2,000. The girl objected to the mortgage on the house. Horendra Chandra Mukerjee, father of the girl, said his daughter had told him that the dwelling house should not be mortgaged, and he thought that that matter was on her mind. The deceased knew his difficulties.

The jury brought in a verdict of suicide.

DACOITY IN BENGAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

A dacoity was committed in the house of Rakhal Chandra Sadhukhan, an oilman of the village of Nashipur, Singur police station, on Wednesday last. Rakhal and his wife were asleep. At about 2 a.m. five men entered his room and having assaulted him and his wife they escaped with the latter's ornaments of the value of about Rs. 400. The ruffians then decamped. The police have the matter in hand.

A DANGEROUS LUNATIC.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Feb. 7.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes the true facts about stories published in some Lahore papers concerning an alleged conspiracy against the Tikka Sahib of Patiala. On January 24, a man carrying a hatchet was seen loitering in Baradari, and on an attempt being made to remove him he struck a sirdar with the hatchet, and ran away. His Highness's chauffeur gave chase in a motor. The man was knocked down by the motor, and was removed to the State Hospital where he developed pneumonia and died three days later.

Investigations showed that the man was a wandering lunatic from a neighbouring State.

RECLAMATION OF CRIMINAL TRIBES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Feb. 7.

The Punjab Government has issued a Press Communique stating that the recently appointed Criminal Tribes Commission has approached a number of principal Hindu, Mahomedan and Sikh religious organisations in the Province for active co-operation with Government in the reclamation of criminal tribes.

TURKISH MISSION TO BOMBAY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Feb. 7.

Two of the members of the Red Crescent Society of Constantinople, Kamal Beg and another, are expected to arrive in Bombay about the 10th instant to convey thanks to the Indian Red Crescent Societies for the services rendered during the recent war. The Anjuman Ziaul Islam, Bombay, will welcome them.

SIR LOUIS DANE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, Feb. 7.

Sir Louis Dane, with a small party, is on a brief visit to Bangalore, the Kolar Gold Fields and the Cauvery Falls at Sivasamudrum. He will leave Hyderabad to-morrow.

DEATH OF MR. LOUIS P. RUSSELL.

LONG ASSOCIATION WITH BOMBAY.

35 YEARS IN THE HIGH COURT.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The death is announced of Mr. Louis Pitman Russell, formerly a Judge of the Bombay High Court.—Reuter.

The news of the death of Mr. Louis Pitman Russell will cause profound regret in Bombay where he spent so many years of his life. He was born at Leatham in 1850 and, therefore, was by no means an old man when he retired from the bench of the Bombay High Court last year.

The late Mr. Russell was educated at Rugby, afterwards proceeding to Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. He then went to the Bar and practised in London for three years before coming out to Bombay in 1877. In 1898 he was appointed a puisne judge of the High Court. He collaborated with the late Mr. Vernon Bayley, Solicitor of Bombay, in works dealing with the Indian Companies' Act and the Indian Railways' Act. Mr Russell could not be called a great judge, but he was widely esteemed and respected, and in sporting circles was regarded as a well-known authority.

He was particularly interested in Association football, and was a familiar figure on the Cooperage, while as President of the Harwood League he attended many of the meetings of that body.

Many to-day will mourn the loss of a loyal friend whose advice was at the disposal of all who needed it.

ALBANIAN PROBLEM.

CONTINUED CONFLICTS WITH THE GREEKS.

ATHENS, Feb. 6.

Collisions between Greek troops and Albanian bands in the territory assigned to Albania still occupied by Greeks are daily becoming worse. In conflicts yesterday, sixty-four Albanians were killed while the Greeks had twenty-two casualties.

SETTLEMENT NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The Austrian, German and Italian Ambassadors yesterday separately communicated to the Foreign Office the verbal replies of their Governments to Sir Edward Grey's Note concerning the Albanian-Epirus frontier and the Aegean Islands. It is understood that there is general agreement in principle to the British proposals. It is suggested that the Greek evacuation shall be carried out between March 1 and March 31.—Reuter.

[An article referring to the situation in Albania appears on page 12.]

MOHURRUM RIOTS.

TRIAL OF THE AGRA ACCUSED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AGRA, Feb. 7.

The hearing was resumed to-day before Mr. Moore, I.C.S., of the case in which several men are charged with rioting during the last Moharrum celebrations.

Principal T. C. Jones, Agra College, examined by Mr. Ross Alston, for the prosecution, said:—

"I went to the hostel on hearing a great noise and saw a Hindu bleading profusely from a wound on the head. I saw some students outside and a large crowd was throwing bricks. I did not notice whether they had lathis. They were throwing bricks towards the hostel. I asked the students to go inside. They were not throwing bricks at the rioters as far I could see. I moved towards the crowd and mentioned them to keep back. I was then struck in the eye with a missile I have lost that eye. It was my left eye."

The cross examination of the witness was reserved.

Mr. Gidney, Assistant Magistrate, said: "I saw a big crowd opposite the hostel armed with lathis. They refused to give up their lathis when I asked them to do so. They said they were attacked from the hostel. I saw a wounded man on a charpoy and had him sent to the hospital."

Dr. J. Modi, Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence, Thomson Hospital, Agra, said:—"He examined Mohan Lal who was injured during the riots and found two contused wounds, thirty bruises and one abrasion." The witness said also he examined Pirya Das (injured during the riots). He had two grevous injuries.

Mr. Vinayanand Pathak, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Agra, and Syed Naiz Ahmed, City Inspector of Police, also gave formal evidence as to the arrests of the accused.

Major E. O'Meara, the Civil Surgeon, said he operated on Principal Jones's eye. There was a large wound over the left eyebrow which extended down to the bone and opened the orbit. The eye-ball was extensively ruptured and the eye had to be removed. If it was not removed Mr. Jones might have lost his other eye also.

Mr. Alston, having closed the evidence for the prosecution asked the Court to frame charges against seventeen accused, and to discharge sixteen who had been identified in the court only once. After this, Mr. Alston said he desired to contradict the rumour that any promise was made by any official of Government that there would be no prosecution in connection with the Agra riots. He added that the accused's counsel, Mr. Habibulla, could confirm the statement, for he was definitely informed towards the end of December by an official that the investigations then going on would be continued, and the persons considered guilty would be prosecuted. Mr. Alston said the rumour he referred to was probably due to the circumstance that some men arrested on December 8 were released on the morning of the 9th. The cases now before the Court arose after the release of those men. Nothing that occurred with reference to them could apply to later offences by others.

The case is proceeding.

GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL WARNED.

THE HYDERABAD QUARREL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

HYDERABAD, (SIND), Feb. 7.

Their Excellencies arrived by special train at 10 this morning. The arrival was public and a salute of seventeen guns was fired on His Excellency descending from his carriage.

The Commissioner of Sind presented to the Governor the Civil and Military officials of the District. His Excellency then proceeded to the entrance hall of the station, where the President of the Municipality read an address to him.

Lord Willingdon then inspected the Guard-of-Honour furnished by the 1st Batt., Lancashire Fusiliers, in the station yard. Their Excellencies next drove through the town and visited the tombs. From the tombs His Excellency visited the Civil Hospital, the High School and the Men's Training College, whilst Her Excellency visited the Female Training College and the Lady Dufferin Hospital. Their Excellencies then drove to the Collector's bungalow, where Mr. and Mrs. Beyts entertained them to lunch.

Lord and Lady Willingdon will leave Hyderabad for Karachi at 3 p.m. to-day and will immediately proceed on board the Hardinge which leaves Karachi at eight to-night, arriving in Bombay Harbour on Monday.

During the stay here of Their Excellencies and Party, the Municipality presented an address to the Governor to which he replied.

THE ADDRESS.

The address stated that the city had continued to make steady progress. The expansion of the north continued at a fairly rapid pace and a great deal of the available land in that direction had now been taken up by the citizens for building purposes. The time had come when further building sites in that locality would be needed. They, therefore, approached His Excellency with a prayer to re-transfer to the Municipality the land occupied by the Central Prison, which measured about eighty acres of land and was transferred by the Municipality to Government twenty one years ago, without any payment, for the purpose of erecting the new Central Jail buildings, when the extension of the city in that direction was not regarded as a practical possibility. Now that the extension had nearly reached the edge of the jail limits, and a very suitable and extensive site was available on the Ganja Takar plateau, about two miles from the city, for the construction of a new up-to-date prison, they requested that their request be granted as it would help to relieve congestion in the town.

If that re-transfer of the site was made to the Municipality it would be prepared to abandon its request for a grant of land in different suburban parts of the city in aid of the city improvement schemes, which the Government of India was willing to make on certain terms and conditions.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

The address further stated that the Water Works scheme was being further carried out. The construction of a high level tank to be installed upon the Central Fort tower, was expected to be taken in hand shortly, and the Lhak Kadam Reservoir to be roofed over and partitioned and additional mains laid in the city. Their pumping machinery had been discovered to be inadequate and unable to meet the growing wants of the city for water. During the last hot weather, though it was working at very high pressure, yet it was unable to supply its requirements adequately. Under the advice of Mr. Dyer, Mechanical Engineer to the Government of Bombay, they had resolved, therefore, to purchase additional and more powerful machinery and were awaiting his final proposals on the subject. That additional plant was estimated to cost, when installed, about a lakh of rupees and they appealed for a grant in aid of that extraordinary expenditure, as it would be over and above the estimated cost of their Water Works Improvement scheme, as already approved by Government.

THE DRAINAGE SCHEME

The under-ground drainage scheme which they had resolved to introduce, was being framed by the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Bombay. A party of surveyors had been at work, taking levels and obtaining the required data for the project. As soon as the scheme was framed and approved by the Municipality and Government they proposed to devise means to meet its cost. Their funds were, however, very limited, their reserve fund being almost wholly absorbed by the Water-Works Improvement scheme. They therefore needed a very substantial grant in aid of their drainage project and they trusted Government would be pleased to take their request into its most favourable consideration.

The Central Market of the city, which was under construction, and which was originally estimated to cost Rs. 60,000 would now cost over Rs. 1,25,000, the estimate having been considerably revised.

EDUCATION.

The two new school-houses which they were building last year, had been completed. They intended to take in hand the construction of three or four additional primary school buildings for which they hoped the expenditure would be provided by Government in accordance with the liberal policy followed by Government now with regard to primary school buildings. Two of these schools would be for girls whose education was deserving of special encouragement at the hands of Government.

In other directions, too, the Municipality was carrying out a fairly liberal programme. But a great deal yet remained to be done to improve the sanitary and hygienic conditions of the city and to increase the amenities of life in it.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

REFERENCE TO A RECENT QUARREL.

Replying to the address, His Excellency said:—

Mr. President and members of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad:—It is with feelings of very real pleasure that Lady Willingdon and I find ourselves to-day in your important and historic city, and we are most grateful to you for the cordial welcome which you have extended to us. It is true that, on this occasion, our visit to this province has been a hurried one; but it has been of the greatest value to me in giving me an early insight into many important questions in the province which may come up for decision to Government in the near future, and in enabling me to realise, as I gladly do, the loyalty and friendliness of the inhabitants of this important portion of the Bombay Presidency.

I hope with you that this, our first short visit to your city, may not be the last, and that before long we shall have an opportunity of again showing our personal interest in the progress of the province of Sind.

REGRETTABLE INCIDENTS.

Before referring to the various questions of interest which you have mentioned in your address I wish to say a few words with regard to an incident in your municipal life of which I have lately heard with the greatest regret. I do not intend to go into the details of this incident, which, I understand, has caused much discussion amongst you of late. I would rather give you the views of my Government with regard to such unfortunate occurrences. We are anxious, as occasion arises, to be able to extend the principles of local self-government throughout the Presidency; but when members of a municipality use their responsible position for the purposes of obstruction, and to make discussion under their duly constituted President impossible, when they put personal feelings before the good of the community which they represent, then the clock of progress is retarded and it may even be necessary for Government to intervene in the interest of the people themselves. I sincerely trust that the grave results of such an attitude on the part of municipal members may always be realized, and that all may, in future, show in their actions the high sense of duty and responsibility which their position demands.

A NEW PROPOSAL.

I am much gratified to realise in your address the keen interest you are taking in the general development of your city and the health and well-being of the people under your care, and particularly note your various references to the town improvement schemes which are engaging your attention. I understand that you have at this moment two town improvement schemes under consideration by your Municipality, and your suggestion that Government should retransfer to you the central prison area is a new and additional proposal. Let me advise you seriously to consider the relative merits of these three schemes which you now have in hand and when you have decided which, in your judgment, is the best to press forward for the benefit of your town, I would ask you to lay your proposals before your Commissioner who will give all attention and consideration to your requirements. You may then rest assured that Government will take all reasonable steps to further your development.

DEFINITE REPLY IMPOSSIBLE.

I feel sure you will agree that it is quite impossible for me to give you any definite answer to-day to a suggestion which, if undertaken, will impose a very serious burden on the public revenues. As to the other improvement scheme which has been the subject of correspondence between my Government and the Government of India, I understand that you have under consideration the terms under which the Government of India are prepared to hand over this land. It therefore rests with your Council to decide if the Municipality is able to undertake the financial liability involved under those terms. When your decision is taken, my Government will be glad to receive any representations you may have to make in the matter.

WATER AND EDUCATION.

The completion of your water supply scheme is evidently an urgent necessity and I trust you will spare no effort to complete it and maintain it in a thoroughly efficient condition. Any request for financial aid in this matter will be considered when forwarded through the proper quarter.

I am very glad to observe that you are fully alive to the educational necessities of the children in your city, and you may rely on our favourable consideration for assistance towards your primary schools if you will formulate your scheme in the usual manner.

SANITATION AND HYGIENE.

Let me congratulate you, too, on your decision to establish a system of underground drainage, and your general attention to the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city. Let me congratulate you, further, on your decision to establish a system of compulsory vaccination among your people. I feel confident that you are doing well in establishing this principle in order to stamp out, if possible the ravages of a disease which from time to time grievously visits this city. There can be no doubt that rules should be drawn up giving full consideration to the feelings and susceptibilities of all races and classes of your people and I see no reason to anticipate any hardships arising. In fact, I am sure the result of your action will prove to be beneficial to the health of your city as it has been in the case of such towns as Sukkur and Karachi.

A FAREWELL TO SIND.

As this is the last public utterance that I shall have the opportunity of making during this visit to Sind, I should like to express on behalf of Lady Willingdon and myself our warm thanks for the kind greetings and friendly receptions which we have received wherever we have been. Let me hope that when next we meet I may still find this province peopled by loyal, prosperous, contented citizens working with confidence and harmony in support of the Commissioner and the officers who assist him, and let me assure you that I shall always take a keen interest in the material progress of this important portion of the Bombay Presidency.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb. 7.

A shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 750 miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 17 h. 15 min. yesterday.

CONFESSIONS.

FULL TEXT OF THE PROPOSALS.

THE OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

We conclude to-day the papers begun in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*, and issued by the Government of India for general information, dealing with the Government's inquiries and recommendations with regard to confessions by accused.

These papers have been sent to the Secretary of State for India and have been presented to Parliament.

The papers published yesterday stated that underlying the consideration of the whole question is the desire to prevent any miscarriage of justice arising from the record of confessions which are not willingly volunteered, or which are taken down in circumstances in which it cannot be guaranteed that they contain a full statement of what the accused wishes to say.

Below are the proposals put before the Government of India with the Government's comments thereon and recommendations. Proposals A to D were summarised in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*, and are now reproduced in detail with the remainder of the proposals.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Feb. 6.

(a) The proposal that the police should be forbidden to question a prisoner once he has been arrested.

The Madras Government recommended the issue of instructions to make it clear that when the police are endeavouring to discover the author of a crime, there is no objection to their making enquiries or putting questions to any person from whom they think they can obtain useful information; but, that, when once an accused person has been arrested while they may, and indeed should, listen to any statements that he may voluntarily make, they should be strictly forbidden to interrogate him or press him to make a statement. The primary duty of the police after an arrest is to take an accused person before a magistrate within the time prescribed in Section 61 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and it is only in very exceptional circumstances that he should thereafter be returned to police custody.

We understand that the instructions actually issued in Madras further stipulate that if the police desire to question an accused after arrest, the permission of a magistrate must be obtained. We welcome these suggestions as most useful and are prepared to direct their general adoption. It is true that no rule will prevent the police from questioning a man if they wish to do so, and have the opportunity while he is in their custody, but if they do so they will know that they are acting contrary to rule and it is only by the steady pressure of instructions that they will be made to understand that attempts to obtain confessions are not only improper but a sign of want of intelligence or a lack of industry. It would be irrational to forbid the interrogation of a man while he is merely a suspect, but once he has been arrested (and he should not be arrested on insufficient evidence) he should not be pressed to incriminate himself. The object, in fact, is to limit the use of Section 164 as far as possible to cases in which the accused is really anxious to unburden his mind before a magistrate. Making allowances for differences in the Indian system as to the evidential value of statements made to the police, the remarks of Lord Brampton on the point in an address to English constables (of which we annex an extract, enclosure No. 12) seem to us clearly to summarise the appropriate principles to be followed.

QUESTION OF CUSTODY.

(b) The proposal that a prisoner who has confessed should in no circumstances be returned to police custody.

This was mooted in our letter of the 12th July, 1911, and the general views of those consulted are that an absolute prohibition of remands to police custody after confession is impracticable since the prisoner may be required to identify persons or property, to assist at the discovery of property, or generally to be present while his statement is being verified. It is, moreover, to be remembered that it is not the prisoner who has made a confession that stands in much danger of ill-treatment. It is true that he might be further tutored, but it is rather the man who has been sent up to make a statement and who at the last moment declined to do so whom the police are likely to molest. While, however, a rigid restriction of remands is opposed here is evidence that the cautious exercise of the power to remand may rightly be insisted upon, and, after consideration of the various suggestions made, we think the following principles should be insisted upon:—

A remand to police custody should not be given unless the officer making the application is able to show good and satisfactory grounds for it; a general statement that the accused may be able to give further information should not be accepted; no such order should be passed by an officer of lower status than a stipendiary magistrate exercising second class powers. Whenever possible, where the object of the remand is the verification of the prisoner's statement, he shall be remanded to be charged before a magistrate. The Calcutta High Court would forbid the presence of the investigating police and direct the magistrate merely to confine his attention to verifying the facts alleged while refraining from any attempt to obtain admissions in corroboration of new facts. But in practice we think it impossible to attempt an absolute direction to this effect. The presence of the investigating police may, in certain circumstances, be essential while the magistrate may be instructed to exercise a proper discretion. The period of the remand should always be as short as possible. A prisoner who has been produced for the purpose of making a confession and who has declined to do so or has made a statement which, from the point of view of the prosecution, is unsatisfactory should in no circumstances be remanded to police custody. So far as practicable confessing prisoners while in jail awaiting

(Continued on page 10.)

CONFESSIONS.

(Continued from page 9)

trial should be separated from others. All these safeguards should materially diminish any risk of abuse of the power to remand to police custody and at the same time they recognise the conditions in, which investigations, etc., are conducted, which in some instances preclude the issue of absolutely rigid rules

RECORD OF CONFESSIONS.

(c) The proposal that confessions should only be recorded by a magistrate having jurisdiction, a first-class magistrate or especially empowered second-class magistrate.

There is practical agreement among those consulted that the more experienced and responsible the magistrate who records a confession the better. While the risk that a junior magistrate is likely to be improperly influenced by the police is apt to be exaggerated, the presumption is that the more senior officers are more likely to observe carefully the prescribed procedure and to bring a more mature judgment to bear. Good reason has been shown for discarding the condition that the magistrate before whom the accused is brought must be the one who will commit or try the case. But we are willing to limit the recording of confessions to sub-divisional magistrates, stipendiary magistrates of the first class or of the second class if specially empowered. We have not overlooked the opinion of the Madras Government, that an absolute restriction to first-class magistrates, who may be on tour, may be inconvenient or the suggestion of the Government of Bombay that recourse might be had to a magistrate of lower status if a higher cannot be got within a specified time, which is analogous to a rule already current in the United Provinces to the effect that every confession which a prisoner in police custody wishes to make should be recorded by the highest magistrates, short of the district magistrates, who can be reached in a reasonable time. The Calcutta High Court would also recognise that a magistrate of lower status may be called in, if no other is available. But on the whole we think that such instances of practical inconvenience will be few and we would be prepared to ignore them in view of the advantages of restricting the record of confessions to courts of status and experience.

TIME FOR REFLECTION.

(7) The proposal that no prisoner should be produced for the record of his confession unless he has spent at least one night out of police custody.

The answers received indicate that while the principle underlying the suggestion is recognised to be sound no definite rule to this effect is practicable. We think that all that can be done is to deprecate the immediate examination of an accused person directly the police bring him to court and to suggest the advisability, where possible, of giving him a few hours for reflection in circumstances in which he cannot be influenced by the police before his statement is recorded.

EXAMINATION BEFORE CONFESSION.

(e) That proposal that no accused person shall be produced before a magistrate to confess until he has been examined by the District Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police.

A rule to this effect is current in the Meerut district of the United Provinces, but, while it is desirable that the orders of such an officer should be taken at this stage (and equally before a remand to police custody is asked for), a definite instruction to this effect is likely to be inconvenient as the higher police officers are frequently absent on tour. The procedure might be enjoined as desirable when practicable.

POLICE NOT PRESENT AT CONFESSION.

(f) The proposal that when a confession is recorded the investigating police shall not be present.

This suggestion is offered by the Bengal Government, with whom the High Court agrees, and in the United Provinces there is an instruction to this effect, as also that the fact shall be noted on the record. The precaution seems reasonable, and we would support it for general adoption.

IN OPEN COURT.

(g) The proposal that confessions should ordinarily be recorded in open court and during court hours unless for exceptional reasons.

This, too, is favoured by the Bengal Government, the idea being presumably that all shall be done openly and above board. There may be circumstances requiring a different procedure, but ordinarily that suggested should be feasible and it possesses some advantages.

COMPLAINTS OF PRISONERS.

(h) The proposal that confessing prisoners should be questioned by the Court whether they have any complaints of ill-treatment to make.

Of the local Governments who have noticed the point those of the United Provinces and Eastern Bengal and Assam support the idea, but the Government of Bengal is opposed to the inviting of complaints and the Allahabad High Court notes that the procedure would be of little benefit. The Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province considers that it is open to strong objection. It appears to us that the essential point is that the magistrate should satisfy himself that the confession is being made voluntarily, and we would prescribe no direct interrogation of the kind suggested. If an accused person has been coaxed or intimidated into making a false confession, he will certainly have been tutored to denying that he has had any pressure or force put upon him.

(i) The proposal that a magistrate should question the confessing prisoner with the view of ascertaining the exact circumstances in which his confession was made and the connection of the police with it.

This is advanced by the Government of Madras and it merges in a wider proposition which emanates from other quarters (noticeably from Burma and the Central Provinces). That it should be the endeavour of the Court to record the confession in as much detail as possible with a view of affording material from which a good assessment and judgment of testing whether it is truly made or is merely the outcome of suggestion. We are averse to anything like the cross-examination of the accused which has been rightly deprecated by the courts, but it is desirable that without any attempt at wrangling or endeavour to entrap the accused a magistrate should record his statement with as much detail as possible. The more detailed a confession the greater the chances of correctly estimating it value. It is also useful to know precisely how it came to be made, to what extent the police had anything to do with the a cused prior to it, and, in the confession itself, the fullest possible particulars of the incidents involved. The questions and answers would of course be recorded and any misuse of the procedure would thus be detected. It would be expedient that the magistrate should add to the certificate required by Section 164 in his own hand a statement of the grounds on which he believes that the confession is genuine. The precautions which he took to remove the accused from the influence of the police, and the time (if any) given to him for reflection. In the United Provinces nine definite questions are prescribed calculated to ensure that the confession being voluntarily made, but such detail is on the whole to be deprecated. But if a record of the general character invited was made the attention of the magistrate would be directed towards the possible risk against which he had to guard and the full circumstances of the confession would be stated at the time.

AWAITING VIEWS OF THE HOME GOVERNMENT.

These proposals cover the different safeguards which after careful examination, in the circumstances surrounding this difficult question, we are prepared to recommend, and if these meet with Your Lordship's approval we will address Local Governments requesting them to amend the rules in conformity with them after such consultation with the different High Courts etc., as may be necessary. So far as possible we would prefer to proceed by the issue of instruction, but the necessity of amending the law can be further considered when the policy to be followed is finally approved. We will await Your Lordship's reply, however, before any action on the lines it taken.

As it appeared to be possible that Your Lordship might desire to make public the discussions on the important question now raised we have obtained the concurrence of the judicial authorities who have been consulted to that course.

We have the Honour to be,

My Lord, Marquess,

Your Lordship's obedient humble servants,

(Signed)

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
O'MOORE CREAGH,
HAMILTON BUTLER,
S. A. IMAM
W. H. CLARK
R. H. CRADDOCK
W. S. MEYER.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Feb. 7.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Byrne resigns the Civil Service.

Messrs Syed Hassam Imam, barrister-at-law, C. R. Beaucroft I. C. S, and E. P. Chapman I. C. S, are appointed temporarily judges of the High Court of Bengal, for two years with effect from February 5.

Captain F. R. Shettle, I. M. S., is employed temporarily in the Civil Department, Bombay.

Engineer W. W. Collins, R. I. M. is appointed Engineer and Harbour Master, Port Blair, and Engineer Collins becomes Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. J. W. Nelson, C. S., becomes Personal Assistant to the Director of Criminal Intelligence.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. Eccles, C. S., Assistant Collector, Customs, is granted eleven months' leave.

It is notified that a duty at the rate of Rs 600 for each chest containing 120 lbs will be imposed on opium imported by land from the Government Factory at Ghazipur U. P. into the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. H. G. Graves, Controller of Patents and Designs, is granted nine months' leave. Mr. J. W. Meares, Electrical Advisor to the Government of India officiates in addition to his own duties.

Mr. R. H. New, Indo European Telegraph Department, is appointed Vice-Consul at Birjani.

Captain J. A. Brett is granted one year's leave.

Captain J. G. L. Ranking is posted as Assistant Commissioner at Hazara.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain A. D. Stewart, I.M.S will officiate as Health Officer, Simla, vice Captain Deedman, I.M.S. on deputation under the Government of India.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W. A. Pool is posted to the Civil Veterinary Department, Behar and Orissa.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. S. Chatfield, barrister-at-law, acts as editor of the *Indian Law Reports*, High Court of Bombay, vice Mr. W. L. Weldon, granted leave from the 1st March to 4th September, 1914.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J. G. Bhandari, Examiner of Local Fund Accounts of the U. P. is granted one month and fourteen days leave.

Mr. Choonilal is granted one month and twenty days extension of leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain E. A. Trafford is granted six months' extension of leave.

Major W. T. Barry, Cantonment Magistrate, is granted increased staff pay of Rs. 200.

Major Murray, 58th Punjabis, is promoted Lieut.-Colonel.

The following Captains in the Indian Medical Service are promoted to be Majors:—S. H. L. Abbott, A. W. Greig, R. J. Breddy, J. Wood, F. W. Hadley J. W. McCoy, R. D. Wilcock, T. G. F. Paterson, Diwan Jaipat Rai, R. M. Burton, W. R. J. Scroggie and H. H. G. Knapp.

Lieut.-Col. H. N. Taylor and F. H. Demenchetti, and Major M. Mick, I. M. S. retire from the Service.

The Volunteer Officers decoration has been conferred on Major H. M. Crozier, Surma Valley Light Horse.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Engineer R. J. Wilkinson is promoted Engineer, and Engineer Vicaretires from the service.

It is understood that Lieut-Colonel Manifold, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, proposes to apply for six months' leave this summer.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TAMARIND LANE FORGERY CASE.

THE ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

The forgery case in the Criminal Sessions was concluded yesterday, the verdict being "not guilty," and the Sessions was dissolved. The court was overcrowded with spectators and great interest was taken in the proceedings. His lordship said that he did not understand the verdict, although the case was clear.

Mr. Justice Beaman was hearing a part-heard case.

Mr. Justice Macleod sat for nearly the whole of the day in chambers, and then sat in the court and heard the part-heard suit regarding the dead of settlement.

The sixth and last day's sitting of the First Criminal Sessions of the current year, was held yesterday, Mr. Justice Davar presiding.—

Further evidence was recorded in the case in which Vinayak Ganpat (29), a clerk of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., was charged with theft as a servant, forgery, fraudulently using as genuine a forged document and cheating.

Mr. M. F. Nicholson appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Velinker with Mr. Munsaf defended the accused.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

After examining some clerks of the Mercantile Bank, Amruti, who was in the keeping of the accused, was then called as a witness. She stated that the accused used to come to her house. She was paid Rs. 50 a month by him. The accused gave her first a sum of Rs. 200, and then gave her four gold bangles and gold wristlets. He also gave her furniture and a silk saree with gold embroidery. The furniture was sent about ten days after Diwali.

Cross-examined, she said the accused gave her Rs. 200 before Ganeshchathurthi, and wristlets and saree on the day of Dewali. The furniture was sent after Dewali. The furniture consisted of a cupboard, a chair, a lamp, etc.

The accused's father, Ganpat Balkrishna, stated that when he went to the jail with Mr. Athavle, pleader, the accused showed him some injuries which he said were due to the torture inflicted on him by the police. The jailor was present at the time and the witness complained to him, and the latter said he would consult the doctor.

Mr. Morris, Inspector of the C. I. D., said he made inquiries in the case. He got first information on November 11, last. In consequence of that he went to the Mercantile Bank and examined some of the employes. He arrested the accused on December 2 last. The police were watching the accused for sometime on account of anonymous letters received. The accused made his statement on December 3.

NO COMPLAINTS OF ILL-TREATMENT.

In reply to the Court the witness said that the accused was in custody till December 23. He never complained of any injury. He came as a gentleman and the police treated him as a gentleman. The accused never troubled the police about information.

In reply to Mr. Nicholson the witness said the money was not recovered.

The case for the prosecution then closed.

ACCUSED'S ALLEGATIONS.

The accused in his statement said two policemen arrested him on Dec. 2 in his office. They told him that he was wanted by Inspector Taki at his house. He went with them in a victoria to the Inspector's bungalow. A cheque was then shown to him and he was asked whether he knew about it. He said he did not know anything about it. He said so many times. Then Inspector Taki told his subordinates to take the accused inside and beat him. The policemen beat him for nearly two hours. Inspector Taki said that if he (the accused) would not do what he said he would be further beaten. He consented to this, fearing that he would be beaten. Inspector Taki then said, "Krishnarao tore out the cheque from the book and forged the Saheb's signature." Narayenrao was then told to write the body of the cheque. He then pointed to the cheque and told him to write signatures. He did so two or three hundred times. He was then taken to the bank and pointed out places and out of fear he consented. The accused said he left the case in the hands of his counsel.

Mr. Nicholson, in addressing the jury, said though the case had been a rather complicated one it was proved in every particular. The allegation of torture was made as the defence had to get over the evidence relating to the pointing out of the people at the bank as accused implicated himself strongly by that conduct. In conclusion he said the jury ought to return a verdict of guilty on all the charges and asked the jury to disregard the allegations of torture, which were ridiculous.

Mr. Velinker, in addressing the jury, criticised the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution. He referred to the allegations of torture, and said it was a common method of the police. Referring to the evidence of Mr Morris, he congratulated him on his kind act of treating the accused as a gentleman. The act of identifying the accused was a mere farce. If Mr. Morris wanted to act as a gentleman he would have placed the accused among a lot of people and then asked the bank people to identify him. In conclusion he asked the jury to consider the facts stated by him and return a verdict of not guilty.

In the course of his summing-up, his lordship referred to the point that the accused was not sent to the magistrate for his confessions to be recorded; and remarked that he was glad to see that that was a practice which had not been prevalent in Bombay and he trusted it would never be prevalent. They in Bombay were quite proud of the methods adopted whereby accused could be got to make a confession and then retract it and follow that with various allegations against the police either of torture, threat, or inducement. These were methods which did not reached the city of Bombay, and he trusted they would not reach it. Wherever the police were mainly in their investigations. They collected the evidence in placing the case before the Court, and did not depend on confessions.

The jury then retired, and after a short time they returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty.

His lordship then said:—Sometimes justice is miscarried, and in this case it is grossly miscarried. The accused is an exceedingly lucky man that the jury have come to this conclusion by some method of reasoning which is very difficult for me to understand. As the verdict is unanimous, though it is a most perverse verdict and against the weight of evidence, I have no other alternative but to acquit him, and in doing so I feel that I am acquitting a criminal.

The accused was then discharged and the sessions dissolved.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

SOME HARD SWEARING.

An interesting case arising out of share transactions was decided by Mr. C. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay.

The plaintiffs were: Mohanlal Khemchand and others, certified shares brokers who sued one Girdharlal Nagindas for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 2,000, the balance of a commission agency account in respect of shares sold and purchased for him. The disputed transaction was in respect of 15 shares of the Maneckji Petit Mills, of January 1910 vaida, which were purchased by the plaintiffs at Rs. 3,505 each. These shares, the plaintiff alleged, were ordered by the defendant on January 5, 1910, in Bombay, namely three shares at Rs. 3,345 each and the remaining twelve at Rs. 3,387-8-0 each.

The defendent contended that he never gave the order to the plaintiffs on January 5, in Bombay, and that he was not in Bombay, but was at Ahmedabad on that day, and that on January 6, he came down to Bombay and instructed the plaintiffs to sell the 15 shares at Rs. 3,900 according to which the large sum of Rs. 1,200 would be due to him. The Maneckji Petit Mills shares for the January 1910 vaida had been attempted to be cornered by Mr. Dhunjibhai Bomanji Petit, and there was a heavy fluctuation one day when it leaked out that the cornering failed.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. K. B. Sethna represented the defendant.

The plaintiffs produced a pocket book in which he had entered the sale on January 5, while the defendant, relied for his *alibi* upon a postal certificate, purporting to be dated January 5, 1910 and bearing the Manek Chowk Post Office at Ahmedabad to an address written by defendant himself, and on a vakalatnama in a criminal case in the Ahmedabad Police Court, also dated January 5, and attested by the defendent himself at Ahmedabad and which was produced before the Commissioner at Ahmedabad from the records of the criminal court. Numbers of witnesses gave evidence for the plaintiffs as to having seen the defendant at Bombay, and others gave evidence as to the defendant having been at Ahmedabad the same day.

The Judge observed that there was hard swearing on both sides. The evidence produced by plaintiffs showed that the defendant was not at Ahmedabad on January 5. Considering how the postal certificates were obtained and how a postal certificate in a prior case had been proved to be a fabrication made up with the assistance of a postal peon, it would be extremely unsafe to rely on it, and it was certainly not a conclusive piece of evidence. The vakalatnama also was unsafe to rely upon, and was found to be suspicious and was in different inks. Moreover it was not clear to him why the plaintiff should have sold defendant's shares on January 5 at a losing rate when they sold the shares of other constituents at a profitable rate on January 6, and the defendant did not seem to him to be telling the truth. But the Judge, disallowed a sum of Rs. 617-10-0 part of a prior balance sued for on the ground of its being *teji mandi*, and passed a decree against the defendant for Rs. 1,352-10-6 and costs.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

One Jamshedji Erachji, a Parsi, residing at Mahim, has made a complaint to the police against another Parsi, who, it is alleged, induced him to endorse hundis of the value of Rs. 25,000 on false representations.

The allegation is that Gustadji, who is a contractor residing in Simla, came to Bombay in September last. They were acquainted with each other and Gustadji represented to him that he had a brick factory with the necessary machinery and appliances. He had undertaken some big contracts, for the carrying out of which he had not the necessary funds. He therefore asked the complainant to stand security for him with the National Financing and Commission Corporation for a sum of Rs. 25,000. Gustadji also promised to execute a mortgage of his property for the security of the loan. The complainant on their representations signed the hundis. Afterward complainant sent his son to Simla to see the estates and to inquire about the business when he learned that there was no factory of the sort mentioned.

BURIED ALIVE.

At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Pochanna Mallana, a labourer, aged 30, who was killed by being buried while digging at Worli.

It appeared that the man and about a dozen other labourers were engaged in loading trucks with earth below the hill when some earth fell from a height of about 20 feet. He was buried under the earth, and another man was partly buried. The two men were quickly extricated from the debris, but the deceased died within a few minutes. The other man escaped with some slight injuries.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

JEWELLER ROBBED.

Haji Ahmed Haji Asad, who deals in jewelery, has reported the theft of rings and other property valued at Rs 3,234 from his room in the second floor of a building at Bapty-road. It appears that while he was absent from his house on Friday his room was broken into and the property carried away.

YACHTING.

YESTERDAY'S RACING.

The event of the day was the second round of the Club Challenge Cup, which this season is being competed for by the Metre Class. Maya crossed first over the line closely followed by Nelta, with Corrie and Cynthia bringing up the rear. Before reaching the Dolphin, Nelta drew ahead, but Maya stuck to the big boat in a most wonderful way, and was only seven seconds behind her at Sunk Road, with Corrie and Cynthia strung out behind.

"A" Class was met as the metres turned up to Mark Buoy, but no one was seriously disturbed. Round Mark Buoy Maya was still within 33secs. of Nelta, Corrie being two, and Cynthia three and three-quarter minutes behind. Nelta and Maya next went a long leg down harbour, Maya holding her own in excellent style and looking at this stage a certain winner.

Nelta broke the partnership by going about and Maya made the mistake that cost her the race by not doing the same. Instead, she carried on towards Oyster Rock and so lost the valuable aid of the flowing tide. Not only did she lose her hold on Nelta, but let Corrie into the second place.

Corrie took full advantage and, maintaining her position, won easily on time. As this is the second time that she has secured victory she has won the cup and a third race will probably be unnecessary.

Maya	...	...	1
Corrie	...	...	2

"A" CLASS

Maudie was given a trial with the big boats this week and, although at the same handicap as Melody, managed to win by 40 seconds, thus justifying her place in "A Class." It was Eileen's day, but she was giving too much and only secured second place.

"B" CLASS.

Only three starters, Erin being still laid up and Minx acting as "Mark Buoy," the lack of which is acutely felt by the Club this season. Trixie took things into her own hands and led from Valmai by one minute round S. Karanja, Lylie being last by half a minute. On rounding the buoy Lylie very soon came up on Valmai and passed her. A stern chase ensued, but Trixie showed her heels to such advantage that she rounded Mark Buoy 1 min. 50 secs. ahead of the scratch boat and got the gun with all her handicap to spare.

TOMBITS.

A good start was made, and Mavoureen drew ahead and passed first round N. Karanja with a whole bunch behind her. The boat in separated the field and allowed Lady Bird and Curlew to finish the first round in the order named. Back to N. Karanja the same order was maintained and Lady Bird got the gun. Anna with her limit handicap again stole the prize on time.

The wind was moderate and from the N. N. W.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

Mydoo Vithoo, a boy aged about 4 years, was killed yesterday by being knocked down and run over by a taxi-cab in Lamington-road.

It appeared that yesterday afternoon some boys collected near a motor car which was being repaired on the road. The driver of the car shouted out for the crowd to move away to allow another car to pass. The other boys moved aside, but the deceased remained, and a taxi cab, No. 1426, driven by one Ramanna Rajayya, coming up, knocked down the boy. A wheel passed over him killing him instantly.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

Among the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O Co's mail steamer, Mantua, were:—The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, C. S. I., I. C. S. and Mrs. Carmichael, Count Fenaroli, Sir Ernest George, the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of NorthQueensland and the Hon. Mr. Alexander McDonnell.

DEPARTURES BY THE S. S. HABSBURG.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Habsburg on the 10th instant from the Victoria Dock No. 2. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 2, on the 10th instant at 7-45 a. m. sharp.

Deck passengers and native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, on the 10th instant at 6 a.m.

Apfelbaum, Mr	Mallis, Master E
Aveling, Mr & H	Mackenzie, Capt. L H T
Boer, Mr	Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs
Bolli-Ebner, Lt	Masefield, Major and Mrs R.
Bordieu, Mr T J	McLeod, Col and Mrs J W and 2 children
Bonduris, Mr T C	Moule, Lt
Buckthought, Mrs L	Nanjee, Mr S
Calvocoressi, Mr P	Neugebauer, Mr
Campion, Mr A H M	Patronas, M. M D
Cevasco, Mr F	Patel, Mr B C
Christy, Mr	Perdiki, Mr P D
Clay, Lt-Col, C H	Rasenthal, Mr
Clay, Col, B	Sagar, Mr M J
Chimanlal, Mr C	Schmid-Hansen, Mr and Mrs F
Domenichetti, Lt-Col and Mrs	Saunders, Capt, L
Dawson, Mr and Mrs J H	Schumann, Hoink, Mr
Farrar, Miss A E	Szullo, von Mr G
Fass, Mr A H	Sounet, Mr and Mrs
Friend, Lt A L J	Smith, Capt, F S
Georgeacopulo, Mr Th	Stiller, Mr and Mrs H and child
Goodeve, Mr A	Stansbury, Mrs L
Harvey, Mr and Mrs	Stansbury, Mr G M E
Hardinge, Miss	Stansbury, Mr A H
Hamersley, Miss	Steel, Mrs J Ian
Harris, Capt and Mrs O M	Thacker, Mrs and 2 children
Henderson, Mrs K and child	Thornaly, Major and Mrs M B
Hatcheson, Miss G	Thomas, Mrs R H H and child
Hill, Mr and Mrs J H.	Vigier, Mr Geo
Huddleston, Mr and Mrs G	Weeks, Miss
Inglis, M A L	Wilford, Capt
Kensington, Capt, E B	Wilson, Mr H M G
Kuhns, Mr T H	Wilson, Mr Mrs and child
Laehr, Mr H	William, Mrs Lewis
Loyd, Capt,	William, Miss Lewis
Love, Lt,	Young, Major H A
Longdon, Mrs Dr Mary	
Lucas, Miss F	
Mallis, Mr. and Mrs W Mallis, Master Jan	

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The draft of the proposed rules to regulate the carriage of passengers in inland steam vessels is published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Mr. Armstrong, who was a leading planter, at Mozafferpur, has been lent to the Nepal Government to teach the Nepalese how to catch elephants.

The last *Calcutta Gazette* contained the revised rules relating to the Albert Victor Asylum for Lepers, the principal institution of its kind on that side of India.

The 15th Mule Corps, which arrived at Rangoon a year ago, are returning to their original station, Bangalore. Two batches have already left and the remaining one will leave shortly.

The Rangoon Art Exhibition was re-opened on Tuesday. The exhibits in the Photographic section, though no more than in previous years, are nevertheless of a very high order. Mr. Klier won the prize for the best landscape photograph taken in Burma.

The *English man* says, the statement which has found circulation in Calcutta that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, will shortly take furlough preparatory to retirement, has been found, on enquiry at Government House, Bankipore, to be without foundation. Sir Charles Bayley has no such intention.

The criminal case of Lala Mangal Sen, Managing Director of the Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society, *vs.* Rai Bahadur Mulraj, the charge being defamation of character, has been transferred from the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Madras, to the District Magistrate's Court, Lahore.

Owing to the number of petty thefts that have taken place in Rangoon Cantonment, it was suggested by the Cantonment Magistrate that the finger prints of the servants of all military officers be taken, and this being agreed to by all such officers, the servants voluntarily appeared before the Cantonment Magistrate and their finger impressions were taken.

At a meeting held in the Rangoon Chief Court last week in connection with the proposed memorial to the late Bishop Bigandet, presided over by the Lieut.-Governor, it was unanimously agreed that the memorial should take the form of a home for incurables as suggested by the committee, subject to certain conditions suggested by His Honour in the course of his speech.

The United Provinces Division of the Women's Christian Temperance Union met in annual session at Allahabad, on January 29th and 30th, in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. Delegates from the various cities in the provinces attended the meetings which were chiefly given to reports from the superintendents of the different departments of work carried on by this great organization and to planning the work of the ensuing year.

There has been rather a heavy decline in the exports of tea from Colombo this year, from 1st to 26th January. According to the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce Circular, the shipments of black tea to London show a shortage of 2,341,524 lbs. and to other countries 282 819lbs. together a total decrease of 2,624,343 lbs. The exports of green tea show an increase of 44,060 lbs. The exports of all Ceylon tea, however, show a decrease of 2,580,283 lbs.

The Commerce and Industry Department of Gwalior State have issued a pamphlet, by Syed Imdad Ali, on the cantharides, or blistering fly, found in that State. It seems that several flies which have properties similar to those of the Spanish cantharides are found in Gwalior, especially one called *Mylabris pusilula* which in the rains feeds on green fodder. It is rather expensive to collect them before the month of Sawan or before the maize crop flowers, says this pamphlet, but the simple contrivance used in the collection of butterflies will serve the purpose.

Some sense of proportion might surely be expected of Members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council in submitting interpellations, says the *Pioneer*. On the 4th instant we notice that a question was put regarding the case of a clerk who was dismissed from the office of the Accountant General of Bengal nearly thirteen years ago. The reply given by the Finance Member was of a kind that may perhaps have made the questioner regret his inquisitiveness. There is no recognised limitations as to the age of matters which may form the subject of questions, but there is such a thing as commonsense and by the time that an individual has risen to the Viceregal Council he should be able to guide himself by its exercise.

A correspondent sends to the *Statesman* the following qaaint appeal which he has received from a former bearer:—Sir,—With due respect and humble submission I beg to state that your honour dismissed me from service and I am staying now as a dead body and starving. I hope at our worship, who is highly spoken of for usual mercy and generosity will excuse me and reinstate your poor servant. I must not do this sort of blame in future as I have a sound lesson this time. If I be so unfortunate as not to be favoured with my former post, kindly favour me with my pay for the last four (4) months and the eby save this your poor servant from starvation—I have the honour to be Sir, your most obdt. servant,—TOWLA BEARER.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is used by Medical Practitioners in every part of the world, and is known to them as the best and surest remedy in all cases. Sold by Medicine dealers everywhere. Price 1s. 6d. per bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, and take no other kind.

WITH THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE RIFLES INSPECTED BY SIR A. BARRETT.

AN OUTPOST EXERCISE.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles concluded their annual camp of instruction at Santa Cruz yesterday, when they were inspected by the G. O. C. the 6th (Poona) Division, Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Barrett. The battallion paraded on the flats behind their main camp at a quarter to five in the afternoon and the inspecting officer arrived and was received with a general salute about five o'clock. He was attended by Major-General Gorringe, commanding the Bombay Brigade, and staffs. Sir Arthur Barrett inspected the battallion, and the companies were then told off to take up positions for an exercise in outpost duty.

The operations were in continuation of those which had been carried out earlier during the week's training. It was supposed that the moveable column had retired from its position on the Tansa Pipe to Ville Parle, where it had been reinforced to the strength of one brigade, and was in bivouac west of the railway line. The enemy was reported to be advancing slowly westward.

THE OPERATIONS.

The companies moved off at a quarter past five to occupy positions, which would cover the force in bivouac. The outpost line extended along the Sahar Nulla, the left flank resting on Sahar Hill and the right flank being thrown back towards the Kennels. Four outpost companies were posted, the first near the Kennels, consisting of A and C Companies under Lieut. Hunt, and the others of D Company (Lieut. Kemp); F. Company (Captain Moberley) and G. Company (Captain Forbes) the latter being at Saliar Hill. The Cyclists, or E. Company under Captain Ward formed a detached post near Sahar Church and were ordered to patrol south to the north end of Malina Tank, and east to the nulla near Sahar Village. At the same time a local reserve consisting of the five cadet companies, and commanded by Major Busch occupied a position in the rear of the Brick-field, roughly half a mile from the outposts.

Communication between these and the left flank of the outpost line was maintained by signallers of G Company. A general reserve consisting of an imaginary battallion was supposed to have bivouacked near Ville Parle Station. It was ordered that the picquet line was to be held and that the outposts should be prepared for a protracted resistance.

A detachment of the 95th Russell's Infantry, commanded by Lieut-Col. Lowther, formed the enemy and it apparently was expected that they would attack the left flank. However, they held back until dusk and then advanced against the right flank, where A, C and D Companies were soon hotly engaged. The enemy evidently being in force, a messenger was despatched to the local reserve, and Major Busch sent a strong detachment to the firing line. With the aid of these the defenders kept up an effective fire, and succeeded in holding the enemy in check until the "cease fire" was sounded.

GENERAL BARRETT'S CONGRATULATIONS

The companies then marched back to the parade ground, where the battalion was addressed by General Barrett. He congratulated the men on their work, and said he understood that they had a successful and beneficial week's training. Their principal deficiencies appeared to arise from the fact, that on account of the requirements of their civil occupations they were unable to devote sufficient time to instruction. Training might be facilitated by the holding of a larger number of company parades; he personally believed that the greater part of a volunteer's training should be done in company. It had been suggested that next year it might be possible to hold a series of company week-end camps, and he hoped that this might be arranged and might add considerably to the efficency to the battallion. He understood that the battallion had done best in night operations and encouraged them to continue to study this important branch of work. He also emphasised the importance of signalling and hoped that G Company would extend the work which it had already done in this direction.

The battalion, which had mustered 570 strong, was then dismissed.

The generals and staffs dined in the officers' mess and after dinner officers and men attended the annual smoking concert.

A GURKHA'S INDISCRETION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

The Munshiganj Gurkha assault case has been amicably settled.

In this case the Munsiff of Munshiganj complained against a Gurkha soldier, doing sentry duty at the local sub-treasury, for assault, while the official was passing along the road in front of the treasury after office hours. The Commissioner of the Dacca Division expressed the view that an apology was due to the munsiff for the non-exercise of proper care and foresight in making the transfer of the treasury guard from the police to the military.

Colonel Colom expressed regret on behalf of the military authorities and also made the Gurkha sentry do so for his indiscretion. This matter formed the subject of an interpellation at the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council when Government promised to make an enquiry. The case has been withdrawn and the treasury is now being guarded by ordinary police constables.

REMOVING OF SHOES CUSTOM.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MUZAFFARPUR, Feb. 6.

At the annual meeting of Behar Planters' Association last night the resolution was passed unanimously that the Behar planters fully support the action of the Behar and Orissa Government with reference to the shoe question, and trust there will be no modification of the old established custom of a person wearing hindustani shoes removing them before entering a court or private residence.

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PERSONALITIES.

The Bishop of Liverpool, conducting a service for the men engaged in the erection of Liverpool Cathedral, related a homely incident with regard to Queen Alexandra's recent visit to the Cathedral, the foundation-stone of which was laid by King Edward VII. When the Queen-Mother was being conducted over the building, she took from one of the workmen a chisel and a hammer. She struck the hammer on the chisel and chipped out a piece of stone, and then giving both into the hands of the owner, she said with a smile, "Now I can say I have helped to build Liverpool Cathedral."

Mrs. Georgina Weldon, whose death at Brighton in her seventy-seventh year was announced recently, won her chief triumphs in the law courts nearly thirty-years ago, but her success in conducting her own cases was long remembered, and only two years since she reappeared as the plaintiff in a slander action. The first legal conflict she engaged in exposed the need for reform in the lunacy laws. The eldest daughter of Mr. Morgan Treherne, M.P. for Coventry, Mrs. Weldon married in 1863 Mr. W. H. Weldon, an officer in the 18th Hussars. Good-looking, vivacious, and musical, she developed a very fine voice. In 1870, with her husband's consent, she started, at Tavistock House, a scheme for training poor and friendless children in music. She sang at London concerts, and became associated with leading musicians and was a great friend of Gounod. In 1878, when Mrs. Weldon was living apart from her husband, an attempt was made to remove her to a private lunatic asylum. She escaped being taken, and set herself to seek redress. At that time a married woman had not, however, to sue in the courts without the consent of her husband, but in 1882 the Married Women's Property Act was passed, and two years later, after a ten days' trial, Mrs Weldon obtained a verdict for £1,000 damages against one of the two medical men who, after visiting her on a pretext, had signed the certificate of lunacy. Several other actions arising out of the lunacy proceedings followed, in which Mrs. Weldon gained further damages. Meanwhile, her musical friendships with Riviere and Gounod had ended. In March, 1885, she was convicted of libel upon Riviere for some reflections in her publication *Social Salvation*, and in the following May a Middlesex jury awarded her £10,000 damages against Gounod (who had allowed judgment to go by default) for libels on her published in French papers. Mrs. Weldon not only displayed great skill as her own advocate, but as a witness baffled, by her readiness, some famous cross-examiners.

In the *Young Man* some particulars are given of authors at play. Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne, creator of Captain Kettle, makes a point of travelling at least 10,000 miles a year. There are few lands or seas that he has not explored. His Yorkshire home is crowded with trophies of his gun; and he loves a motor little less than cave-hunting; in fact, he says, "every kind of sport appeals to me—except cricket." —Mr. Jerome K. Jerome likes variety as much as possible. He is fond of a boat, loves a horse, and his bicycle has given him hundreds of hours of pleasure.—Sir A Conan Doyle has, of course, travelled far and seen much, and it would be difficult to name an outdoor sport in which he cannot hold his own, and more, with most men. He can still make his century of runs at cricket; he is a match for "Colonel Bogy" on the golf links, and you may see him most days motoring on the road around Crowborough, in Sussex, with the vigour and speed of a man of half his years.—Max Pemberton was formerly a clever oarsman, but now admits that the river has no longer any lure for him. He has transferred his affections to the motor-car and the golf club. "Fate designed me for a farmer."—Sir H. Rider Haggard once said; "I became an author by accident." And to this day the author of nearly half a hundred novels remains a farmer at heart. He is never happier than when he escapes from his pen to walk round his Norfolk acres; and there is certainly no man in the county who knows more about scientific farming and stock-raising than the discoverer of "King's Solomon's Mines."—Mr. Thomas Hardy's garden and home make up the little world he loves; and for outdoor pursuits he asks nothing more than a bicycling jaunt.

Mr. Chamberlain has wrapped up his life into a number of neat packets of ten years each—round dates have always been decisive ones. He was forty years old almost to the day when he got into the House of Commons, points out the *Manchester Guardian*, fifty when he ceased to be a Liberal; all but sixty when he became a Conservative Minister, and seventy, again almost to the day, when he made his last Parliamentary speech. Very few great political careers have been so free from electoral vicissitudes as that of Mr. Chamberlain. He sustained one defeat—at Sheffield,—and then his thirty-seven years' unbroken representation of Birmingham began. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman sat for Stirling for forty years, and he also was defeated once before the forty years began, but then Stirling was not so "exposed" a place as Birmingham—less liable to changes of weather. Very few men have beaten Mr. Chamberlain in the speed with which he rose when once in the House. His apprenticeship on the back benches lasted only four years. The subject of flogging in the army was to Mr. Chamberlain, as it was to his contemporary Mr. Parnell, the occasion of many fine Parliamentary flights. One rather memorable gibe stands to his credit as a private member. He referred to Lord Hartington as "the late leader of the Liberal party," and this was thought at the time to have assisted in the removal of Lord Hartington from that "seat of the mighty" which he occupied for a few years—if it did not actually assist the process, it showed that the process was going nicely on.

Every lover of the art of the dance will regret to learn of Mdlle. Adeline Genee's forthcoming retirement from the stage, writes the *Globe*. It is not only that she occupies a unique place in English affections, but her popularity has remained undimmed by the rivalry of the Russian dancers, who have in recent years transformed our ballet to so great an extent. Mdlle Genee will leave the stage with as high a reputation and as assured a place in dramatic history as any of the great dancers of the past.

The thirty-first birthday of Prince Arthur of Connaught, which was celebrated in January makes it appropriate to record a delightful "impression," in the *ipsissima verba* of a youthful Etonian of the time, of how H. R. H. kicked away the prospective crown of Coburg, and, like the Jack Tar of H.M.S. Pinafore, elected to "remain an Englishman." The Prince and his cousin, the young Duke of Albany, were, it will be remembered, both at Eton at the date of the death of the late Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg, heir-apparent to the German Duchy. "Well," said the Eton boy of the period, "what happened was simply this. Connaught met Albany (who was a jolly decent chap, a bit younger than Connaught) one day after twelve, and said: 'I say you've heard, I suppose, that they want me to go off to Germany and be Duke of Coburg?'

"'Yes" said Albany.

"'Well, I am going into the British Army, and I am not going to turn German. You can go and be Duke of Coburg, it will just suit you'

"'But,' said Albany 'I don't want to go to Germany either, and I don't want to leave Eton.'

"'Look here, young chap,' said Connaught, 'you've got to be Duke of Coburg, and it's no use talking rot. Next Sunday you're going up to Windsor to lunch with Grandmamma, and I mind you tell her it's all right and you agree. If you don't, look out for squalls, and take care I don't kick you jolly well all round the school-yard.'

"So of course, Albany had to give in after that, because he was supposed to be rather a delicate sort of chap, and Connaught could easily have kicked him if he had wanted to."

This story, says the *World*, is perfectly genuine, though whether it describes what actually happened is open to doubt. It will hardly pass into history

Mr. Lloyd George, who is now fifty-one, has been Chancellor of the Exchequer for nearly six years, says the *Westminster Gazette*. Mr. Gladstone and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach were both at the Exchequer for seven years without a break, and Sir Stafford Northcote was Chancellor for over six years, from 1874 to 1880. It may be noted that at fifty-one Mr. Gladstone was at the Exchequer for the second time. This was in the year 1860, when he was fighting for the Repeal of the Paper Duty. Mr Gladstone was bitterly attacked at that time, and in writing to Mr. Lowe, who had also been Chancellor, in 1873, he said: "You have been under a storm of unpopularity; but not a fiercer one than I had to stand in 1830, when hardly anyone dared to say a word for me; yet certainly it was one of my best years of service." There is comfort in those words for Mr. Lloyd George, on occasions. Mr. Lloyd George is still quite a young man, as politicians go. But when he went to the Exchequer in 1908 at the age of forty-five, he was not as young as some famous Chancellors. Of recent years, of course, Lord Randolph Churchill stands out as the most youthful Chancellor of the Exchequer, but he only held the office for a few months and never brought in a Budget. Mr. Austen Chamberlain was only forty when he was appointed to the post in 1903. Mr. Gladstone, on his first appointment in 1852, was forty-three, and Disraeli about four years older. Mr. Asquith was fifty-three when he became Chancellor in 1905; when he first entered the Cabinet in 1892, as Home Secretary, he was forty. Pitt's record of becoming Chancellor and Prime Minister at the age of twenty-four is not likely to be beaten.

A correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* suggests that the late Lord Gifford, in amassing the liberal total of forty-seven hats, may have been acting upon the advice tendered by Oliver Wendall Holmes:

Wear a good hat; the secret of your looks
Lies with the beaver in Canadian brooks;
Virtue may flourish in an old cravat,
But Man and Nature scorn the shocking hat

It is quite possible, comments our contemporary, that Lord Gifford's ideal was a hat for every week in the year, and that during his last illness his stock had been allowed to run down a little. There can be no doubt that hats, as well as suits, require to be rested periodically, and that very few people ever give them a holiday. Lord Gifford may have been a pioneer in Hat Preservation as well as in Natural Theology, but fortunately, perhaps, he chose the wider subject when he founded a group of Lectureships, which, by the way, are the most liberally beneficed, in relation to the length of the course, of all academic appointments.

"Jacob Omnium," in the *Bookseller*, states that Mr. Harold Monro, who courageously started the Poetry Book Shop in Devonshire-street, Theobald's-road, just twelve months ago, is able to declare himself quite satisfied with the result of the first year's working of the experiment. The reading-room, it appears, has been so much appreciated that people have sometimes had to be turned away through lack of seating accommodation, and, in the more practical matter of sales, encouraging business appears to have been done. Mr. Monro, our contemporay adds, is entitled to cordial congratulation on the fact that his faith in the existence of a poetry-loving London public has been justified in such a practical fashion.

Mr. Asquith's visit to Paris, on his way to the South of France, may recall the fact that Mr. Gladstone visited the French capital as Prime Minister in 1883, on his way back from a holiday at Cannes. Of his Paris visit Mr. Gladstone notes in his diary: "Went with Lord Lyons to see M. Grevy; also Challemel-Lacour in his most palatial abode. Looked about among the shops; and at the sad face of the Tuileries. An Embassy party to dinner; excellent company." Mr. Gladstone's reference to "the sad face of the Tuileries" is of interest, since he dined there with Napoleon III and the Empress Eugenie on an earlier visit to Paris in 1867. Of that occasion he notes: "Dined at the Tuileries and was surprised at the extreme attention and courtesy of both Their Majesties, with whom I had much interesting conversation." It may be noted that Mr. Gladstone had been elected a member of the Institute of France in 1855—three years before he became Prime Minister.—*Westminster Gazette.*

SARAH BERNARDT.

LEGION OF HONOUR FOR GREAT ACTRESS.

I was one of many who went to congratulate Madame Sarah Bernhardt, who has at last received the Cross of the Legion of Honour, wrote the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, recently. I brought her the congratulations of the *Daily Telegraph* and of the immense circle of her British admirers, and she said that among the innumerable messages she had received she appreciated none more. "So sympathetic you English are, and always have been—always so kind to me. I am very much touched. Please convey my deepest thanks. All these kind attentions to-day overwhelm me. I am much moved." And the great actress really did seem more moved than I have seen her on the stage.

It was a family luncheon party that I interrupted, in the house on the Boulevard Pereire, where Madame Sarah—as all her friends call her—has lived for many years. The house is full of momentoes of her long and illustrious career all over the world, and contains also some of her own work in the days when the actress who most of her life has acted nine times a week, seven evenings and two matinees, found the stage not enough for her energies, and give her "leisure" to sculpture and painting. It was a family luncheon party, and as a lad of 10 or 12 was getting up to go, Madame, Sarah, in the midst of receiving congratulations, opening notes and telegrams, and dictating paragraphs correcting rash statements by journalists, bent on advertising themselves under the pretext of celebrating her fresh honour—in the midst of it all, Madame Sarah suddenly interrupted everything, and cried, "Miss, Miss,"—to the English governess—"see that he is well wrapped up and does not catch cold. It is bitter outside."

A GREAT-GRANDMOTHER.

The boy was her grandson—no, he actually is her great-grandson. Being satisfied that "Miss" did not let him go out without his heaviest ulster in the Boulevard Pereire, which certainly was bleak Madame Sarah resumed receiving congratulations. They have, of course, poured in by the thousand. The first was the of the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Viviani, who himself telephoned to her the news that she at last had the Red Ribbon. Edmond Rostand telegraphed: "Dear, great friend: I kiss you with all my heart, and tears come into my eyes as I give you my most enthusiastic embrace." He added, in another telegram: "All poets and artists waited impatiently for the time when the huge mass of laurels which you have brought back from all corners of the world should at last be bound by this little bit of Red Ribbon."

The enthusiasm of a friend of a lifetime led the painter, Madame Louise Abbema, to cry: "Sarah is all genius, courage, and goodness. If the Legion of Honour had not existed it ought to have been invented specially for her."

"Enfin!" telegraphs Madame Judith Gautier, the poet and the daughter of the poet Theophile Gautier, adding: "This new red flame is now lit up in the splendid crown which you wore already. The writer, Madame Daniel Lesueur, said: "All the Jeanne d'Arcs of France, all mothers, and all women, are proud of the Cross of the Legion of Honour conquered by the great Sarah Bernhardt." "The decoration of Madame Bernhardt is a national decoration," writes Madame Adolphe Brisson, the daughter of Francisque Sarcey.

DELIGHTED ACTORS.

At her theatre everyone was as delighted as if they had all had the Legion of Honour. Some of the oldest, "ouvreuses" were in tears. Actors, supers, stage hands—all told each other "at last Madame Sarah has the Cross." At the end of "Jeanne d'Arc" the actors drew Madame Sarah back on to the stage, and before the whole company assembled the oldest of her actors made an incoherent, but touching, little speech, and gave her a red leather box in which Madame Sarah found a Cross of the Legion of Honour in brilliants.

It is over ten years, perhaps over twenty, since everyone in France—everyone except the Council of the Legion of Honour—thought that Madame Sarah should wear the Red Ribbon. The news was so many times announced, and so often proved false, that one still hesitated to believe it even now. The Council of the Legion of Honour is the most traditional body in France, and pays no attention whatever to any other authority, not even that of the President of the Republic, who is by right Grand Master of the Order.

It is a mistake to say that M. Briand was the first Minister to propose Sarah Bernhardt for the honour. The proposal was made several years before M. Briand had been heard of—I forget by what Minister. Each time the solemn Council erased the name of Madame Sarah from the list—because, as a theatre manageress, she had been through the bankruptcy court. It does not seem to be generally known that this was the sole reason why the Council refused Madame Sarah's nomination.

COUNCIL AND THE STAGE.

Of course, for many years the Council refused to decorate any actor, far less an actress, just as to this day the French Academy rejects the player's profession altogether as disreputable and not worthy of the "immortality" which it confers.

The first actress to receive the Red Ribbon was Adelina Patti, but she was not French. The first French actress to receive the Ribbon was Madame Bartet, but she was honoured solely as a professor at the Conservatoire, and the fact was solemnly ignored that she was an actress also. Indeed, all actors who have received the Red Ribbon were similarly decorated solely as professors at the Conservatoire, and in each case the Council continued solemnly to shut its eyes to the fact of their not only teaching, but also acting themselves.

Madame Sarah herself was given, some years ago, a lectureship at the Conservatoire by the Government solely to enable the Council to have an excuse for decorating her, as she was scarcely ever asked to "profess" at all. Madame Sarah has waited long, but she has the satisfaction of knowing that she is the first French actress to receive the Red Ribbon solely as an actress.

MAMMOTH HOTEL.

LATEST ADDITION TO NEW YORK.

Almost the last word in hotel construction in New York would appear to have been said with the opening on New Year's Eve of the Biltmore Hotel as part of the Grand Central Railway terminus.

One of the remarkable features of the hotel is that, in some instances, persons arriving at the Grand Central terminus can get into a lift near the station platform and be taken in a few seconds to apartments on the sixth floor of the great structure. This has been arranged for personages of note, who thus practically will be able to step from a Pullman car into their apartments.

The Biltmore has another distinctive feature, for occupying an entire square block the hotel faces on four streets, but has tram cars on only one side. Every dining-room, grill-room and reception-room, the bar, and all of the one thousand bed-rooms have outside air and light. Even the kitchen is so situated. Another new feature of this hotel is the idea of having a kitchen above instead of below the dining-room. The culinary department serving the main dining room and the men's cafe is one storey above the main floor instead of in the basement.

On the main floor are three large corridors. The offices of the hotel are near the Forty-third-street entrance. Adjoining the men's cafe, on the Madison-avenue side, is the main dining-room, which is spacious and lofty. The ceiling of this apartment is one of the decorative features of the hotel. There are red oak furniture and red draperies in this room. The room is lighted from three large prismatic electroliers. Next to the dining-room is the palm court, intended as a lounging place.

The lobbies and palm room of the hotel have marble walls and all metal work is of bronze. All the rooms in the north or women's section are in Georgian style, while the library is in heavy oak in Elizabethan style.

On the twenty-second floor of the building is the ball and banquet room, which has a seating capacity for six hundred persons. This room is decorated in a formal Louis XIV. manner, and the general colour scheme is blue and gold. It is the intention of the management of the hotel to convert this room into what virtually will be a roof garden restaurant. This ball-room has a special kitchen and serving pantry. Adjoining it are several parlours and a large supper-room which can be used as a foyer. On this floor there is an emergency hospital.

All the one thousand bed-rooms, to which the rest of the hotel is largely devoted, are supplied with baths. The walls of the bed-rooms are painted, no wall-paper being used in the hotel. In the basement there is a Turkish bath and swimming pool. At the level of the sixth floor there is a large roof garden with ornamental columns and shady trees, flower beds and vine-covered seats and nooks. It is intended chiefly for afternoon promenading, and it is said to look more like a private estate than an hotel roof garden. All the water used in the hotel is filtered.—*Standard.*

ODD INCIDENTS AT GOLF

A WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE IN INDIA.

STORIES TOLD BY JAMES BRAID.

[COPYRIGHT.]

There is no game like golf, either for humour or strange occurrences. It easily beats all others. The golfer's fund of stories, humorous and strange, is far bigger than that of the player of any other game. A whole season of football or cricket or tennis or hockey will produce scarcely as much of this nature as a single week of golf. Though it must be left to the analysts to determine exactly the reason why, it is obvious that the peculiarities of the golf ball, of the clubs, and of the players behind the two—especially the players—have much to do with it.

The ball is an imp of mischief, full of fantastic as well as dirty tricks, and capricious as a woman. One day it will be all smiles and kind favours, your round of the links will be untroubled by anything but good fortune, and you will hole out in a flatteringly small number of strokes. The next day you will be vainly endeavouring to control a little white devil, who delights in darting off into bunkers, in dodging the hole, and in other kinds of maliciousness.

Take just one instance from each of these moods. In a medal round at Felixstowe, many years ago, a player pushed his third shot far out to the right of the first hole. The ball alighted on the roof of a hut, rolled down on the near side, and fell on to a heap of bricks that extended towards the green. Instead of settling down among these bricks, the ball commenced to dance from brick to brick, and finally, with a huge hop, reached the green and lay stone-dead, the player getting a four where he deserved nothing better than a seven. Lucky player! Kind little ball!

CRUEL LITTLE BALL.

But in the following incident the ball is seen in its opposite character. A player had to drive over a plantation about sixty yards from the tee. He hit a clean but too low a shot, losing sight of the ball after it had gone a little way. The next thing he was conscious of, and the last for some time to come, was a violent blow in the eye which knocked him flat and put an end to his golf for several months. The ball had hit a tree-trunk right in the middle and rebounded the sixty yards. Unlucky player! Cruel little ball!

If the Oxford don's definition of golf—namely, "putting little balls into little holes with instruments very ill-adapted to the purpose"—is true, then it is not difficult to understand why the clubs are sometimes responsible for the strange things that happen at golf.

As for the players—well, they are very human, and no other explanation is necessary.

And there seems to be no end to the strange things that may happen at golf. Something entirely new and hitherto unheard-of is frequently occurring. Thus, the other day, on a North London course, two balls driven from opposite directions collided in mid-air. So far as I know, this has never happened before.

Personally, I have been concerned in several curious incidents on the golf-course, while I have seen a good number befall other players.

At Romford, once, while I was starting to swing back an iron club, a player to another hole pulled his shot and his gutty ball struck the greenheart shaft of my club and split it.

BROKEN HEADS OF CLUBS.

During one of the championships at Muirfield my cleek-shaft broke, the head of the club flying away to a considerable distance. Needless to say, I never recovered the head!

Broken heads of clubs sometimes fly to an amazing distance. A hundred yards down the middle of the course is what some players say they have done.

Playing in an Edinburgh tournament on one occasion, I got into a whin-bush. In getting out I hit the ball too clean, and it struck a spectator twenty yards beyond the hole, rebounding thence and coming to rest within five yards of the pin.

Much the same kind of good fortune was enjoyed by Vardon on one occasion when I was playing against him. He played rather too strongly out of a bunker, his ball going amongst the spectators. One of them kicked the ball back up the slope of the green, and another of them kicked it downhill again. As the ball had never been at rest it had to be accepted as a rub of the green, and Vardon was benefited by being ten yards or so nearer the hole than he would have been had not the spectators indulged in this little game of football.

Spectators frequently contribute in this and other ways to the variety of golf. Playing in a tournament in the South of France, J. H. Taylor holed out in one, and it was some time before the spectators advised him where the ball lay, being under the impression that it was an everyday occurrence!

Mention of a hole in one recalls the occasion when I was the victim of a player who holed out in *nothing*! I was playing the best ball of two players, and conceding a stroke at a hole where they had the honour, *and one of them holed her tee shot*! It was useless for me to play my tee shot, as even had I holed it I should still have lost the hole.

QUEER "HOLING."

Instances of balls landing in the pockets of players and spectators in front, either with or without their knowledge, are comparatively common. Quite the most extraordinary incident of this kind occurred on the Elie and Earlsferry links many years ago, before ladies played golf and while they still affected the crinoline and the chignon. The Rev. A. B. Campbell, of Markinch, a well-known Fife golfer, was playing round the links, accompanied by his daughter. A following player drove into them, Miss Campbell being struck by the ball, which, however, could not, despite a careful hunt all round, be found anywhere. Its whereabouts remained a mystery until, on retiring to rest that night, the lady discovered it embedded in her hair.

Here is another unique incident from the same links and out of the hoary past, in which the late Provost Matheson, of Dunfermine, and the late Mr. Martin, of Liverpool, were the principals. A skimming brassy shot from the opposite direction hit the Provost a tremendous crack on the shin-bone. In his surprise and pain he brandished the stick which he always carried on the links and struck his opponent, Mr. Martin, a severe blow on the nose. A dual accident of such a kind was extraordinary enough; but the most extraordinary part was to come. This blow on the nose was a blessing in disguise; it had the effect of relieving a nasty abscess and saving an impending visit to the surgeon.

Golf stories are not easy to tabulate. They must be jotted down, more or less as they come.

My record drive of three hundred and ninety-six yards was made at the fifteenth hole at Walton Heath, when the ground was frozen hard and a hurricane blowing.

I did an unusual thing at Walton Heath once, at the eighth. I played my ball out of a bunker; it dropped straight into the hole and stayed there.

On another occasion my opponent threatened to twist my neck if I holed out from some cart-ruts at the third hole at Walton Heath. I actually succeeded in holing out from this very unpromising lie. My opponent, however, failed to carry out his threat.

SAFETY IN FLIGHT.

A most amusing incident connected with a "threat" is told about a certain chief constable in Scotland, a genial giant, six feet high and twenty stone in weight, a man as benevolent as he was big. He was walking about the links of the club to which he belonged, most of the other players having gone off, when a little man, a visitor, appeared with his clubs. As he did not seem likely to get a game, the chief constable offered to play him. The little man inquired his handicap, and was told it was "just about scratch." Then you must give me a stroke a hole," he replied. The chief agreed, and they started off. The little man made no mistakes whatever, and on the eighth green the big man was eight down.

"Mon," growled the giant, "ye're a dommed fraud; I've a good mind to take my niblick to ye." Much to the chief's surprise, the little man took him seriously and bolted, never stopping till he reached his hotel and safety.

The most curious shot I ever saw at golf was a tee shot which struck the player, who was making it, on his *right foot!*

Another tee shot, hardly less curious, occurred on a noted West of England course. A very keen foursome was in progress, there being considerable feeling on both sides and not a little money on the match. At a certain hole one of the players sliced his tee shot so badly as to strike one of his opponents, who was standing to the right of the tee and a little in front of it. The ball struck him full on the solar plexus, and down he went. As he lay writhing in pain on the ground, the player who had done the damage turned to him, but instead of apologizing and showing concern for his injuries, he said, with a Satanic smile on his face, "It's our hole."

STROKE CAUSES A FIRE.

A player on a Gloucestershire course had a most amazing experience. In playing a shot his ball hit a gate-post some five-and twenty yards in front of him. Rebounding, it struck him on the pocket of his coat and set fire to a box of matches. Before he became aware of the fact, most of that side of his coat was burnt out.

Foursomes generally manage to furnish some unusual incident, the opportunity being, as it were, doubled.

In a foursome at Walton Heath in which I was engaged, our opponents, one of whom was a famous professional, put their ball into a bush. The professional unwilling to lose the hole, asked his partner if he had a club he did not mind getting broken. On receiving one, he successfully played the stroke and broke the club.

An amusing incident once occurred in a professional foursome at St. Andrew's. One of the players sliced on to the railway, and his partner asked for the loan of some special club to play the shot. The former, however, walked over to have a look at the ball, and, seeing the awful place in which it lay, calmly replied, "Ye just break one of your own clubs."

The public courses round London and Edinburgh, and anywhere else, too, doubtless witness more odd incidents and accidents than private clubs.

In the early days of the Braid Hills course it was the custom for players, on crowded days, to tee up their balls on their first tee in readiness for their start. Naturally, such an unscientific method led to heated arguments as to whose turn came next. This first tee, it should be mentioned, had a very small area, and was of the plateau type, with dense whin bushes around and below it. On a certain Saturday afternoon the crowd of waiting players was larger than usual, and the tee a serried mass of tee'd-up balls. A player carefully picked his way on to the tee, found a vacant space for his feet, and addressed his ball. With the action of a man using a scythe, he took his club back, and with the same action brought it forward. His own ball he missed altogether, but succeeded in sweeping quite a number of other balls off the tee into the whin-bushes. Half an hour later he could still be seen grovelling on hands and knees among the whin-bushes, vainly looking for other people's balls.

HARD ON BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

All manner of birds, from seagulls to snipe, have met their fate in this fashion. Possibly the commonest of kills is the lark. One of the most extraordinary of animal casualties occurred on a Scottish links. A player's ball dropped straight on to a couple of weasels engaged in mortal combat, and saved them any further trouble in the matter.

A clergyman who played his golf on an inland country course, where caddies were scarce and artificial tees the common practice, had trained his spaniel to pick up the tee—a brown rubber disc—after he had driven, and carry it to the next teeing ground. The faithful dog for a long time performed this task without miss or mistake. One day, however, in a moment of canine aberration, he moved forward to pick up the tee as his master was in the act of driving. The latter did not observe the movement in time, and the poor dog received a fatal blow on the head.

But sometimes the animal kingdom avenges itself on the golfer and his implements. Playing in India recently, a lady hit her ball into the neighbourhood of some crows. Spying a white and unfamiliar object dropping from the skies, and hoping it might prove to be of an edible nature, one of the birds hopped down, seized the ball in its beak, and flew away, chased by the frantic player, shouting and brandishing her club.

A LONDON OYSTER HOUSE.

LITERARY AND DRAMATIC ASSOCIATIONS.

FAMOUS FREQUENTERS.

At the end of January last the proprietorship of the famous old London oyster-house in Maiden-lane, known as Rule's—the "Oysteriana" of Thackeray and Albert Smith—changed hands. For the past twenty years it has been conducted by Captain M. W. O'Brien and his wife, who once trod the stage as Carrie Julian. In their keeping the traditions of a resort where great and brilliant men have foregathered have been carefully preserved. The roll of notabilities in the literary, artistic, and theatrical world who have frequented the place during the tenure of the present proprietor is one which may worthily be spread open alongside the lists of those who in earlier generations helped to make it celebrated.

Time was, says the *Daily Telegraph*, when Rule's was the most exclusive house of its kind in London. Changed inclinations and habits, however, have largely supplanted the old "inns" by the fashionable resorts, which within the past two decades have acquired such an immense attractiveness. Tastes are less simple than they used to be, and the modern restaurant, with its greater sumptuousness, entices patrons, who in former times preferred what they regarded as more sociable, if less pretentious, surroundings. Many of the old-time Bohemian rendezvous have still their habitues, and have much about them of the private club. Such a one is Rule's. There is nothing in its modest exterior to suggest the character of the establishment. If unacquainted with any of the treasured memories of the house, the passer-by might never have his attention attracted, were it not for the two gigantic shells in the window, the history of which seems to be shrouded in mystery. The following reply to a correspondent, which appeared in the "Royal Dramatic College Annual" of 1866, hardly clears up the matter:

"A very curious anecdote is connected with the gigantic shells in Mr. Rule's window in Maiden-lane. The eminent oysterian, who at that time was lying on a desert island in the China Seas, was one day laving his Adonis-like figure in the briny ocean, when he observed the great oyster of Singapore (Tridacna gigas of Linnæus), and the terror of fishermen for miles round, swimming towards him with open jaws. With great presence of mind he unwounded his neckerchief, knotted one end, and threw it into the creature's jaws, which immediately shut fast upon it like a vice. He then quietly towed it ashore, lit a fire beneath it, and cooked it. It afforded ample food for fourteen people for six weeks. At the end of that time the shells were floated by means of life-belts: and Mr. Rule and friends once more set sail for England.

MAIDEN-LANE.

Before entering Rule's to learn something of its past one might well pause for a few moments to conjure up the picture of Maiden-lane when it was not the busy thoroughfare it is to-day, owing to the growth of traffic to and from Covent-garden Market, but a quiet retreat, where men such as Dugdale the historian, and Andrew Marvell, poet, essayist, and statesman, lived. True, Marvell's home was but a garret. Thither, however, came one day the great Lord Treasurer Danby, anxious to win over his affection for the new Government, and at parting slipped into the poet's hand an order upon the Treasury for £1,000. But though he had immediately afterward to send out to borrow a guinea from a friend, Marvell was too honest and too proud to accept the King's bribe. Two doors away, at an old French perruquier's, above the sign of "Ye White Peruke," Voltaire lodged when publishing his "Henriade." He used to meet many great men of that day at the Bedford Head, a well-known tavern. It was at a later date—1798—that Rule's was established, and from that year onward across its threshold stepped a long procession of statesmen and wits, law-givers, and heroes, litterateurs and dramatists, poets and actors.

Turning into the little bar of the house, the visitor is at once afforded a glimpse of the literary and dramatic association of the place. Playbills are to be seen dating back to the 40's and 50's, in which Wilkie Collins, Charles Dickens, Mark Lemon, John Forster, and John Tenniel appear as actors while the name of Bulwer Lytton appears as that of their author. There are mural reminders of Charles Mathews, Charles Kean and others. In the inner apartment and its annexé—the later built by Captain O'Brien about fifteen years ago—the walls resemble a picture gallery, the proprietor, during the past twenty years, having brought together a most interesting collection of paintings, prints, &c., many of them of people who have at various times visited the place. These have been disposed of with the business.

FAMOUS FREQUENTERS.

Passing up the staircase, between pictured rows of British celebrities, one comes upon the comfortable dining-room, with its cosy corners named after Garrick, Edmund Kean, and Charles Mathews. Here, as elsewhere, the walls are studded with pictures and drawings. Without mentioning the names of well-known people of the present day who have dined there, one is reminded that in other days Sir Walter Besant and Rice sought inspiration at the inn for the romanticism of "The Golden Butterfly." "The office," said Sir Walter, "was handy for Rule's and oysters. We would adjourn for the delicious mollusc and then go back again to the editor's room to resume our wrangle." Lord Chancellor Cairns used occasionally to come there. "No rule," he once wrote, "can be a rule unless 'tis a good rule. This one is." The name of the house has induced other wits to try their skill upon it. For example, Douglas Jerrold once remarked, "To get anything indifferent here would be the exception not the rule." Amongst departed actors who made frequent visits were Irving and William Terriss, who was stabbed to death at the stage-door at the back of the Adelphi Theatre, opposite Rule's. Albert Smith was a leading spirit for some years at this place, and gathered round him many famous men. Here came Thackeray, Dickens, Wilkie Collins, John Leech, and others.

COURT OF PEKING

CHINA YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

TERRIBLE BLOOD-LUST.

There will be published to-day a new work on China, written by the authors of that fascinating book which appeared a short time ago and told of the inner life of that extraordinary woman, the late Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi, wrote the *Standard* on January, 15. The present work covers more ground in Chinese history than its predecessor, and is just as absorbingly interesting. Its impressions of Chinese character, its anecdotes of Chinese rulers and statesmen—famous and infamous—its pictures, behind the scenes, of palace life—everything in it goes to make up a volume that everybody ought to read.

Not the least important feature of the book (Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking. From the 16th to the 20th century. By E. Backhouse and J. O. P. Bland. Heineman 16s.) is its delineation of Chinese character. It makes us grasp the meaning of many things which must be understood before Europeans can begin to discuss the problem of the yellow man with any advantage. The modern Chinaman is the complex product of the oldest civilisation in the world, certain things are ingrained in his nature, and, in spite of revolutions and so-called Republican institutions, he seems destined to remain the slave of the most ancient and the most exacting set of traditions that the world has known. The following stories illustrate the cruelty that lies at the bottom of a Chinaman's nature, and show how quickly the veneer of civilisation slips off him and reveals the brutal savage underneath:—

THE QUALITIES OF A LEADER.

When a Manchu Emperor wanted to get rid of some high personage who could not be removed without due formality, he handed the case of the proposed victim over to the Board of Punishments for report. A certain general, Nien Keng-yao, who had served with great distinction, incurred the displeasure of the Emperor Young Cheng, and the Board of Punishments reported that the unfortunate soldier was guilty of innumerable offences, including acts of treason and usurpation. He had caused the roads to be sprinkled with yellow earth in his honour as for an Imperial procession, he had had the audacity to seat himself before the dragon tablet of the Emperor, instead of meekly kneeling upon his knees, he had seated himself in the position of the Emperor, facing south, when receiving the congratulations of his subordinates, who were made to kneel and prostrate themselves in the dust. And so the board recommended the following punishment:—"Immediate execution by dismemberment; his father, brothers, sons, grandsons, uncles, nephews, and cousins above the age of sixteen to be decapitated, all below that age, and all the female members of the family, to be given as slaves to the families of meritorious officers; the whole of his property to be confiscated to the throne." And the punishment actually inflicted did not differ very materially from that which was recommended.

VEIN OF CRUELTY.

But an extraordinary vein of cruelty runs through the Chinese nature—callous, brutal, inhuman cruelty, which every now and then turns a patient, long-suffering and gentle people into a bloodthirsty pack of ravenous wolves. That always happens whenever there is a disturbance of the peace in China, and the authors of the book under notice give some striking pictures of the awful scenes that were witnessed first when the Ming dynasty was overthrown in the middle of the seventeenth century; and again, only a few years back, when the Manchus were in their turn deposed. Never was there a better case of history repeating itself.

Half-a-million men, women and children perished in the most dreadful manner in the sack of the city of Yang Chu-fu by the Manchu army in 1645. The population had not resisted the invaders, they were just the victims of blood-lust. The scene of pillage, of rapine, and of slaughter is graphically described by an eye-witness, a Chinaman, who escaped with life. "At every step we took," he says—he was himself being led away to slaughter—"we saw dead bodies lying in agonised attitudes, babies who had been crushed to shapelessness beneath the hoofs of horses, women with their new-born babies by the roadside, all beaten to a pulp. The streets reeked like a shambles; here and there one heard the groans of a few dying wretches. Arms and legs protruded from every ditch, inextricably mingled." And these scenes were repeated in October, 1911, when the Chinese sacked the Tartar city of Sian-fu. "Old and young, men and women, little children, were alike butchered." Thousands committed suicide—the women to escape outrage—leaping to destruction from the walls burning their houses over their own heads, throwing themselves into wells, until every well was full. And weeks after the general massacre the blood-lust remained alive. "Days after the outbreak an Englishman, passing down a side street, heard groans, heard the cry of pain coming up with hollow sound from the depths. At the mouth of a well stood some Chinese. It was their day. The pitiful cries went on, the feeble moaning varied with the sharp cries. A Manchu, who had thrown himself, or been thrown down this well, had lain there with broken limbs; lay there in agony, appealing almost unconsciously for pity. The men at the well mouth picked up lumps of earth, stones, or whatever came to hand. Then came up from the well's depths the thud of missiles on human flesh."

PRESSING PROBLEM OF THE EAST.

This innate, ineradicable savagery in the Chinese nature is an important factor in the even more pressing problem of the Far East; the white races may have cause to remember it one of these days, when Chinamen take a turn at foreign, instead of civil war. "It is not possible for us," say the authors of the book, "in our well-ordered materialism, to sympathise with the forces of atavism, the instinctive terrors and cruelties that dwell for ever in the soul of this people. The sack of Yang Chu-fu and that of the Tartar city at Sian-fu are in reality insignificant incidents, normal features in the life-history of a race which since the beginning of recorded time has learned "to eat its bread with quaking and to drink its water with trembling." When Englishmen understand the meaning of those words they will be in a position to begin to understand the Chinese problem.

DOES HE WANT A NEW PARTY?

MR. CHURCHILL'S POSITION TO-DAY.

The question of Mr. Churchill's future is one of the most interesting in Home politics of the moment.

He has, says a political correspondent in the *Daily Mail*, a whole lifetime of adventure and achievement behind him, but he is still young, and he is pretty nearly the most prominent, attractive and popular figure on the parliamentary stage. He is one of the three Front Bench men whose reputation has conspicuously improved during the past few years. His only rivals in this respect are Sir John Simon and Mr. F. E. Smith. The Attorney-General may carry rather heavier guns, and give a greater impression of weight, judgment and learning; and "F. E." can be as brilliantly effective in the House of Commons and as dashing on the platform. But neither has yet had the opportunity of showing the qualities of the man of action as well as the man of words to the same extent. Mr. Churchill is something more than a trenchant orator and keen party tactician; he is also an extremely capable administrator. The ex-subaltern of Hussars mastered the business of the Board of Trade with unusual rapidity; at the Home Office; though he made some mistakes, he was energetic and resolute; and at the Admiralty his determined industry, his sureness of touch in dealing with technical matters, and his command of the great principles of naval stategy have gained the admiration of his professional staff, and have caused him to be regarded as one of the best Ministers of Marine of our times.

THE QUALITIES OF A LEADER.

Mr. Churchill then has the attributes which we look for in the leaders of our political parties. He has eloquence, courage, self-confidence, administrative talent, above all the "majestic" personality which stimulates enthusiasm and moves the masses. He is quite entitled to aspire to the chief place in the counsels of a party and in those of the Crown. But as things stand it hardly looks as if that ambition were likely to be fulfilled.

For reasons which seemed good to him at the time, Mr. Churchill in 1906 cast in his lot with the Liberals. There may have been some petulance and youthful pique in this hasty decision, but there was also undoubtedly an element of genuine conviction. Mr. Churchill, like his father before him, is essentially democratic and progressive. With the Conservative Party, under the Cecilian regime, he could not have been happy. But he has not been entirely happy with the Liberals either, and his discomfort has been perceptibly increasing of late.

Nor is the Navy the only point on which he differs from the ruling Radical group. He was taken to task for the Dundee speech, and induced to make some practical disavowal of its terms. But it remains on record, and one cannot dispute that it expressed Mr. Churchill's real views. He has never willingly "toed the line" to the Redmondite faction. He sees the peril of the Nationalist policy which Mr. Asquith has accepted: he shrinks from the thought of forcing Ulster into insurrection. The Home Rule he would like is the Home Rule of the Federalist type, which would be a preliminary to the federation of the United Kingdom, and ultimately a step towards the federation of the Empire. If he is not driven from the Ministry by a quarrel over the Naval Estimates it seems almost inconceivable that he can remain with it when it takes to using the forces of the Crown for the coercion of the Loyalist North of Ireland.

But if Mr. Churchill abandons the Liberals where else will he find scope for his ambition and his abilities? He is far too important a person to drop out of public life altogether at forty. He will certainly remain in politics, and if he is in politics he must be a leader. Shall he return to the Unionist Front Bench? One hears the suggestion from time to time, but I do not think it will be carried into effect. No doubt there are vast numbers of Unionists in the constituencies who would hail his return to the fold with delight. But I doubt whether this satisfaction would be equally salient on the Opposition Benches at Westminster or at the Central Office and the Conservative clubs. Unionist leaders will not be eager to clasp to their bosoms this "terrible" comet of a horse who left their camp with shouts and jeers eight years ago, and has been pouring destructive volleys into their defences ever since. But even if they did so, one can scarcely suppose that Mr. Churchill could be at ease in their company. He would be as uncomfortable with official Unionism as with official Liberalism. He is a convinced Free Trader, and has never been able to treat Tariff Reform with the smallest indulgence. And even if the fiscal question were to be shelved Mr. Churchill would find it difficult to adjust his steps to the Opposition pace.

A PARTY OF CONCENTRATION.

But if Mr. Churchill is driven from one party and cannot take shelter with the other, is he to wander in powerless isolation? So ardent and venturous a spirit might prefer another alternative. Why should he not place himself at the head of another party, a great, independent, national party, a Party of Concentration, as it would be called in France, which would be neither Liberal nor Unionist but would draw some of the most valuable elements from both? Mr. Churchill might bring together the Liberal Imperialists who are tired of Socialism, Separation and Pacifism, and some younger Conservatives, who are impatient of a leadership which seems to them out of touch with modern progress and popular aspirations. Mr. Churchill, if he pleased, could amalgamate these contingents in a "Centre Party," which would take in the Liberal Right and the Unionist Left. It would be strong in Parliament, for it would include from the outset some of the ablest and most energetic of the younger men on both sides.

The arrangement would be acclaimed by tens and hundreds of thousands of electors, wearied of the mechanical division of existing parties; and disgusted by the artificiality and make-believe of the whole threadbare conflict. Enthusiasm would be kindled afresh for a combination which stood for genuine convictions, for patriotism, for union, for the Constitution and for reform. The hour has struck for such a new grouping of forces, and of that hour Mr. Churchill is the man.

NEW ALBANIA.

TOUR OF THE DISPUTED AREA.

A PEOPLE WHO WILL FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who is touring Albania, continued his interesting articles in mail week, writing from Janina, under date Jan. 9. I am now in a position, he says, to summarise the result of my tour through the northern half of the disputed area, including the Sandjak of Korytza. This province was given to Albania by the Conference of London in March last, owing to the apathy of the Triple Entente and to the astute diplomacy of Austria and Italy.

From Janina to the river Sarantoporos, the road is perfect in every respect, and is beautifully engineered over a mountain pass, where it rises to a height of 3,000ft., to fall again to about 1,200ft., where it crosses the river, after which it rises steadily, and is in very bad condition, until it reaches Leskoviki, perched on the summit of a mountain over 3,000ft. high. This township is forty-five miles by road from Janina, and musters 3,000 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are Greek, the remainder being of the Albanian race and Mahomedan faith. These Albanians are now forming a regiment to assist the Greeks in resisting annexation to Albania, should the Powers decide to make over this district to the autonomous State.

THE KUTZO-VLACHS.

The Kutzo-Vlachs, the gipsies of Balkania, or the "Lame Welsh," as Mr. Allen Upward rather appropriately describes them, are, perhaps, one of the most interesting and the least known of the Balkan peoples. They are to the Roumanian what the Bedouin is to the Fellah of Egypt, speaking a dialect of the same language, and with a strain of intermingled race. Whereas, however, the Roumanians have settled down on the fat lands that lie along the Danube, the "Lame Welsh" have for uncounted centuries trudged through the more sparsely populated valleys of Macedonia, tending their flocks and driving them from pasturage to pasturage. Occasionally, though very seldom, a few of these gipsy folk build themselves a village, but for the most part the life of the town-dweller is not to their choice.

Talking to these emigrants—the younger generation speak Greek—I found them most anxious to ascertain where the new boundary line will run, for they refuse, under any circumstances, to trust themselves or their flocks on Albanian soil, whilst some of the tribes I met coming south through the Leskoviki Pass had emigrated from about Monastir, with the intention of making Korytya the centre of their wanderings, but hearing that the Conference of London had made over Korytya to Albania, they had extended their trek southward, seeking the protection of Hellas.

NATURE'S FRONTIER.

The present Frontier Commission are supposed to be charged with the task of tracing a frontier line; but Dame Nature has been before them, and, with one or two bold strokes of her master-brush, she has sketched an ideal frontier. Behind this natural and strategical line there are no decisive features which could serve to constitute a frontier, nothing but a jumble of tiny valleys and great mountains, running in all directions; and if rumour speaks truly in saying that the Greek frontier sanctioned by the Powers will run in the rear of the present strategical frontier, one feels sorry for the geographer who has to chart, and for the troops that will have to guard it in the future. But, above all, one feels sorry for the inhabitants of the region made over to Albania. For exactly nine months they have enjoyed security and decent government, after enduring countless centuries of oppression. Is it possible to conceive anything more pitiable than that in a few more weeks these folk are to be handed over to their hereditary enemies of Albania?

But let not Europe deceive herself; these people do not intend to submit to Albanian rule. During the past year we have heard the various States of Europe clamouring aloud for peace in the Balkans. Most of the Great Powers have gone to considerable trouble and expense in order to facilitate peace, and at last peace has been signed, and for the first time in thirteen months the Balkan States are at peace, and yet the very first thing which these peace-loving Powers do after the signing of peace is to draw up a frontier line which must and will deluge anew with blood a much-tried countryside.

ALBANIA'S REWARD.

Albania is the one country in the Balkans which throughout the recent wars did nothing for herself. She never fought for her own freedom, some of her reservists actually fought on the Turkish side, and the remainder limited their energies to sacking and burning Greek villages—villages, be it remembered, which the Conference of London gives to Albania. It is fairly evident that if the villages were Albanian, and inhabited by Albanians, as Italy would have us believe, the Albanians would not have burnt them, nor would their inhabitants have fled to Greek Corfu for refuge.

The Albanians have been too lukewarm to do anything for themselves, but it would appear that they will come off better than any of the Balkan people out of the year of war, for not only will they be allowed to keep their loot, not only will they obtain autonomy and freedom, but they are to rule over a tract of country exclusively inhabited by an alien race, on whose industry and commercial efforts they will be able to batton all their taxes. The case of the Greek populations handed over to Albania is so exactly similar to the fate awaiting Ulster, that one *au fait* with the situation cannot help feeling that Sir E. Grey is about to test on the Albanian frontier the sincerity of a countryside in arms for its liberty and freedom from bondage to an alien race.

If this is so, then during the early months of the New Year, Sir Edward Grey will learn his lesson—it will be written in blood. Perhaps his colleagues in the Cabinet will also learn that an earnest people in arms cannot be coerced by politicians sitting in arm-chairs. The loss to Epirus may perchance prove a gain to Ulster.

FACE AND HANDS A MASS OF BLISTERS

Red, Watery, Burning and Itching. Driven Very Nearly Mad. Entirely Freed from the Trouble by Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

89, Chesterton Road, North Kensington, London, W., Eng.—"The trouble began in the early part of last summer and lasted up till about Christmas time. My hands, arms and face were one mass of red watery blisters, burning, itching and smarting a great deal, in fact they drove me very nearly mad. My rest was disturbed two or three times at night. I was given medicine and ointment but did not improve much until I wrote for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I found great relief from the sample and got some more. I used the Cuticura Ointment and Soap every time I washed as per the directions and was entirely freed from my trouble. I have used the Cuticura Ointment on my wounds when I have knocked great lumps out of my hands. It soothes and heals them very quickly." (Signed) J. Harris, July 26, 1912.

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A CHARACTER SKETCH.

HIS ENTHUSIASM FOR ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH.

The following are extracts from a character sketch of the Crown Prince of Germany, by A. G. G. in the *Daily News*.—The latest escapade of the Crown Prince Wilhelm is, next to the Reichstag episode, quite the most significant incident in a career which has provided Germany with abundant gossip and speculation for half-a-dozen years past. It is significant, first, because the Crown Prince is no longer a boy. He is a man of thirty-three But it is significant chiefly because it defines more clearly than anything that has gone before his attitude on the relations of the civil and military powers in Germany. It is those relations which will focus the struggles of the future. Is Germany—in many respects the most intellectual and most civilised country in the world—to remain under a military despotism, or is it to win the place that belongs to it in the forefront of democratic communities? Is Col von Reuter, rattling his sword in the market-place of Zabern, instructing his raw officer boys to arrest judges and other distinguished civilians if they suspect them of laughing, to be the symbol of the sovereign power of Germany, or are we to look for it in the five millions of Socialists who, on election day, march regimented to the polls to assert the right of the people to govern themselves? That is the only issue that matters in Germany.

AN ENCHANTING SMILE.

This fact is much more important than "the enchanting smile" about which we read so much in the popular descriptions of the Crown Prince. He certainly has that. His bright, debonair carriage would arrest attention in any company. The eye dwells with pleasure on this youthful figure, straight and slim, with the fair hair and blue eyes of the Saxon and the vivacious manner of one who is intoxicated with the wine of life. It is not difficult to believe the pleasant stories that are told of his good nature, of the "lifts" he gives to workmen in his motor-car, of his passion for his abundant children, of his enthusiasm for pretty faces, of his love of dancing and music halls, of his wild night excursions from Danzig to Berlin to see some favourite of the stage and all the rest of the small legends with which the industrious journalist appeals to the popular taste for gossip about the stars who dwell apart from our humble lives.

It was this personal popularity which used to be offered as the explanation of the notorious conflict between the Kaiser and his eldest son. When the Crown Prince and his wife were sent off on a tour in the East, it was said that the Kaiser wanted to get rid of a dangerous rival in the affections of the people of Berlin. "There is only one ruler," he told the citizens of Frankfurt in one of his bursts of splendid egotism, "and it is I." And he would certainly not tolerate a challenge from his son. But we need not suspect the Kaiser of a petty jealousy in his treatment of the Crown Prince. It is explicable on the less discreditable ground of a family tradition. Kings rarely get on well with their eldest sons. Until his son's marriage, the Kaiser held him in with the tightest of reins, and the lad, curbed and regarded then as rather sullen by comparison with his popular brother, Eitel Fritz, seemed to give little promise of trouble. But with his marriage to the daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, he took the bit in his teeth and bolted. The union made him at least as rich as his father, and with riches he asserted his independence of the paternal leading strings.

EPISODES.

Between the martinet father and the insubordinate son, the feud has been open and flagrant. The more the Kaiser has punished the Crown Prince the more he has been the same—impulsive, defiant, wayward. He was "exiled" with his regiment long ago to Danzig, but, exile has not suppressed him. It was from Danzig that he came down to Berlin to make that amazing scene in the Reichstag which set all Europe talking. His behaviour was an outrage to the Chancellor, but it was still more an outrage to the Kaiser, for the Chancellor is the personal Minister of his sovereign, and the Crown Prince's open repudiation of the policy off Herr Bethman-Hollweg in regard to Morocco was equivalent to slapping his father's face before the whole world. It was said that he was confined as a punishment on his return to Danzig; but, if so, the lesson was as futile as those that had gone before, for the "Bravos" to von Reuter bear the same significance as the Reichstag episode. Whatever the original attitude of the Kaiser was to the incidents at Zabern, he had the good sense to make a scapegoat of the Chancellor when he saw that the Reichstag would stand no nonsense. In these circumstances his son's telegrams, though they anticipated his action, can have only one meaning. They were, if not an attack on his father, an attempt to dictate his policy for him.

Now, in considering the bearing of all these and similar incidents upon the character of the Crown Prince, it is difficult to say how far they represent the determination of a high-spirited young man to have that "place in the sun" which his father denies him, and how far they express his real sentiments. He may be simply kicking over the traces to remind his father that he can kick. On the other hand, it is to be observed that he is kicking not only his father but the public, and that is a very unusual proceeding for heirs-apparent. It is customary for them to pose as the friends of the people. In the case the Crown Prince is deliberately anti-popular. He is shaking the mailed fist in the face of his own people. If this really represents the attitude of the Crown Prince he will find his enchanting smile a small asset in the days to come. Kings before him have relied on the mailed fist; but, if they have been wise, they have not proclaimed the fact. Frederick the Great clothed it under an amiable guise of good-natured tolerance. The Kaiser has not the wit of his great ancestor; but he has something of his wisdom. He has been trimming his sails to the changed breeze that blows over Germany. He still proclaims the Divine right with his old Sinaitic authority. But in his heart he knows it is false—he knows that there is no resting place for a King except upon the sanction of his people. Again and again he has bowed to the storm—over the Bulow budget, over the famous interview, over Zabern. In each case the action of the Reichstag as the mouthpiece of the people has been accepted as the sovereign authority of the State. The Kaiser, in a word, is coming down cautiously, undemonstratively, but irrevocably. He knows that the old game of absolutism is up.

It is not supposed that, whatever the Reichstag insolence meant, it was directed against England, for it is characteristic of this erratic young man that he has a great enthusiasm for this country. But the affections of Kings like the affections of commoners are not governed by politics, and the Crown Prince has been seduced by our games and our customs, our clothes and even by ourselves. A serious attack was made on him some time ago in a section of the German Press on the ground that during the winter sports in Switzerland he had not merely worn English clothes—which he commonly does—and used English terms, but that he had systematically cut the society of Germans in order to spend his time with English and Americans. He denied this impeachment afterwards, but he is indisputably fond of English country-houses and of Americans, and his enthusiasm for British games, from golf to hockey and football is as notorious as the intrepidity he showed in India in hunting the elephant and the tiger—in regard to which he has written an excellent narrative—and the daring of his exploits in the air which he was the first royal prince to invade.

But, all the same, we may wish long life to the Kaiser very sincerely. He has given the world ample assurance of his good intentions. He has kept the peace of Europe for a quarter of a century and, internally, he has yielded wisely to the slow incoming of the great tide of democracy. Let him live to a normal age and Germany will have completed its emancipation. Then the Crown Prince may come to the Throne without the power of doing mischief. But then he too will be growing old and will have ceased to want to do mischief. The alternative is a collision between the Throne and the people. Collisions of that sort only end in one way.

STORY OF A COAT OF ARMS.

HEADLESS BEARERS.

An interesting story is hidden behind the announcement that the Metropolitan Asylums Board has decided to apply to the Heralds' College for a coat of arms.

From inquiries made by a Press representative it appears that the board's ambitious departure is the result of a very minor accident. Over the door of the offices on the Embankment there appears a blank shield, with supporters on either side. The shield is without meaning, and the supporters are heraldic impostors; they were placed there originally by the architect of the building, whose artistic sense demanded the presence of what might, at any rate, pass for heraldic ornament. And so this pseudo-shield with its unchallenged bearers has remained for years. But recently unfortunate accidents were suffered by the two heraldic gentlemen in charge of the unquartered shield. They lost their heads.

This oddity made them a little more conspicuous, and members of the board, noticing them with attention for the first time, asked whether minor operations could not be performed to repair the damage. From this arose the further question: "Who are these headless gentlemen, and what is this shield to which they have proved such faithful props?" And the answers respectively were "nobodies" and "nothing." This came as rather a shock to the dignity of the board, and it was immediately felt that something must be done.

Contemporaneously with these events came a decision that the Board required some individual insignia, or notice, to put on the gates of its numerous institutions, which at present have on them wooden notice boards, brass plates, and other varying forms of identification. For this purpose a medallion was being prepared based on the design of the Board's common seal, a picture of St. Luke, the great healer, in a decorated circle. The two separate currents of events met, so to speak, and produced in the minds of several of the members of the Board the happy idea, "Why not have a proper coat of arms?" The suggestion was cast into the form of an official resolution, put to a meeting of the Board, and passed. The headless bearers and the blank shield are doomed.

A MATTER OF CONVENIENCE.

"We have been a statutory corporation for 46 years," said the clerk of the Board to the Press representative, "and although we have been entitled to a coat of arms from the beginning the question has never been raised until now. It isn't so much a question of added dignity as of convenience. A body such as ours really requires some definite symbol to represent it. For our notepaper we have hitherto used an adaptation of the design on our seal. As to the design of our coat of arms that is a question which will only be decided after careful thought. It will, of course, be symbolic of the nature of our work."

The charge made by the Heralds' College for a coat of arms is £76 10s., but as the Asylums Board has decided to have supporters also there will be an additional fee of £55, bringing the cost to a total of £131 10s. The only other charge will be the small annual fee to be paid to the London County Council.

Discussing the question of designing new coats of arms with a representative at the Heralds' College Mr Everard Green, the Somerset Herald, said that any suitable, appropriate design could be used so long as it did not plagiarise any previously issued coat of arms "The one necessity is that the design must be symbolic and not pictorial. We cannot admit coats of arms with landscapes and seascapes on them, for example, such as were allowed during the Hanoverian period, when heral-dry sank to a low ebb. One coat of arms bearing a telescope was actually allowed." There have been more recent cases in which bars of music, military medals, and corrugated boiler flues have appeared on heraldic shields. In designing arms for somebody with a royal charter, explained Mr. Green, inspiration was usually sought in the arms of the original founders. In the case of the Asylums Board, of course, this is impossible, and straightforward symbolism will have to be relied on.

CHILDREN AT THE PLAY.

STUDIES IN LONDON THEATRES.

THE RIGIDITY OF ENJOYMENT.

The *Times* has a delightful article on the subject of children at the theatre.

To see an aunt devoured by hyenas says the journal, may be a pleasant or unpleasant experience, according to the nature of the aunt, but it is, at any rate, one which must be provocative of a definite expression of the emotions. To judge by some recent visits to children's *matinees* it is the only one capable of producing any visible effect whatever upon three little boys in Eton jackets. One is tempted to think that there is some depressing quality in an Eton jacket, perhaps a reminiscence of Sunday at school, which sets a mask upon the face and a chain upon the tongue. The three boys sat all in a row, while their father, mother, uncle, and aunt, as if conscious of the blight which might be cast upon them by a more promiscuous arrangement, sat also together and appeared to enjoy themselves and the play very much. A wordless gloom enveloped the small trinity from beginning to end, save only for the incident of the hyenas, which produced one brief spasm of mirth. For a moment some faint interest was aroused by the looking-glasses on the backs of the seats, which they appeared to think would under judicious treatment give birth to opera-glasses: the experiment was tried in silence and silently abandoned. Perhaps something might have been done by chocolates between the acts, when a great sound of munching swelled through the theatre: perhaps their behaviour may have arisen, as did Mr. Pickwick's when Mr. Pott read him his leading articles, from "excess of pleasure."

THE JOY TOO GREAT FOR WORDS.

That the joy of a play is in many cases altogether too great for words is palpable. It is often alleged, particularly by those elders who make a virtue of necessity, that the pleasure of taking "the young people" to the play is in listening to their shrieks of wonder and delight, but it is doubtful whether the real fascination is not in the speechless, unchanging child, rigid with overpowering emotion. At a box at Drury Lane, there were four children with the usual trimmings of mothers and nurses—or rather there were three children and a nose, a soft, shapeless, pudgy little nose, just visible over the edge of the velvet cushions, pointing heavenwards. After a while, some movement behind in the nature of a nurse-quake hoisted it into mid-air, where, accompanied by two very round eyes and a very large bow, it remainded suspeped; in front of it two small hands clutched the edge of the box after the manner of a popular preacher being photographed. At intervals it showed signs of slipping backwards, when a ripple would run through the 'buttressing' nurses and carry it forward once more. Its position varied at times, but its expression never. Hour after hour it remained rather puzzled and pathetic, but on the whole gratified, and directed unswervingly towards the stage; neither gorgeous processions nor princes nor princesses, nor even Mr. George Graves wrote any wrinkle upon it. Once the hands clapped gently, but they appeared to act on their own initiative, and to have no connexion with the nose. Towards the harlequinade it sank lower and lower, till it ended as it had begun, a small pink ball, a tired sun setting in miniature. It must have been a very sleepy little nose by the time it had been swathed in shawls and taken home in the cab and put to bed with its piece of chocolate.

It is only when the cab has got safely home, at tea-time, or perhaps during the more garrulous hour of the bath, that this ecstasy that is far beyond even the asking of questions begins to find vent. Slowly the floodgates open and there come pouring out sentences which begin, "Well and so the little girl——" and then a gulp of speechless feeling. Day after day, and even week after week, some fresh stone is added to the glittering palace of memory—the funny things which Cupid, known as "that boy" had on; the number of partitions in Rosamund and Barbara's doll's house; the purple butterfly "as big as that" on the top of the fairy's wand. Long after the grown-ups have forgotten all the commonplace things they explained so glibly, the child is still remembering lovely ones which they never saw at all.

THE THRILLS OF ANTICIPATION.

With many children, perhaps, the supreme point of concentrated excitement comes with the arrival at the theatre before the play begins. It is a most infectious excitement, and it is worth going early in order to catch it. There is one glory—and a very great one—of sitting up into uncharted hours; but there is another glory of plunging from broad day into an artificial night with a white sky hung with electric stars, and the earth, which the feet scarcely touch, ablaze with red velvet. All come betimes, and amid discarded woolly coats entrench themselves as for a long siege. All over the house is a sound of unwonted shrillness, and from above one may see a tumultuous sea of bobbing heads; for to stand up hopefully is to make the curtain rise the quicker. At Drury Lane there is a great moment when the band dashes from "The Girl I left behind Me," to "Auld Lang Syne," and thence to "God save the King," and the whole audience rises as one child. Then it is pitch black night, lighted only by the twinkling lamps of the attendants who flit about like benevolent Jack-o'-Lanterns showing belated wanderers to their places. It is a tremendous and romantic occasion.

The noise of shrill voices does not wholly cease even when the curtain has risen; for many children are not struck dumb, nor are their too solicitous elders. When in "Where the Rainbow Ends" the wicked aunt threatens that the heroic naval cadet shall not return to Osborne, but shall become an office boy, there is a whispered chorus of mothers "It's not true," and the conversation between the cadet and his sister draws from a little girl the comment, "They talk so nicely, just like we do—no long words like thou and art." Later on, when Miss Mavis Yorke, most entrancing of will-o'-the-wisps, appears to be in distress, there comes from the pit a still, small voice full of sympathy, "Don't cry." Parental interpolations seem to be as a rule unheeded and unnecessary, and in some extreme cases they are powerless. At "Peter Pan" there is a small boy—not so very small, for he must be seven years old—who cannot; despite the most plausible aunt, face the terrible Hook. He quiveringly admits that he knows the pirates are not real; but the illusion is altogether too dreadful, and when the music is heard that heralds the captain's coming he has to be led sadly away. At intervals he reappears rather pale, like a sea-sick passenger who is determined to try the deck once more, only to be driven below again by the return of his previous sensations. The Red Indians can be explained away, and the wolves are clearly, like the lions which gobbled up Count Hogginarmo, "little boys dressed up in door-mats;" but the pirates are outside the realm of argument.

WHAT CHILDREN LIKE.

After a surfeit of *matinees* the grown-up mind is in considerable confusion as to what children really like. The supernatural has charms, as witness the delicious flying in "Peter Pan," and so has the eminently natural. The two girls playing with their doll's house in Miss Netta Syrett's little play go straight home; and it is to be observed that the doll's house is not at all a luxurious one and has no staircase from one floor to another, while the dolls neither wobble their heads nor roll their eyes; and even the fairy doll has but a few silver spangles, and might come from the top of a purely domestic Christmas tree. The same may be said of the birthday tea-party in "The Strange Boy," when a perfectly ordinary conversation as to who has given what for a birthday present teaches, by its obvious success, a valuable lesson in simplicity. On the other hand, it must be admitted that patriotism of a rather turgid and bombastic character makes as instantaneous appeal as it would in a music-hall. When at the Garrick, St. George of England takes advantage of the hero's name being Crispian to describe Agincourt in language inferior, in our judgment, to that of Shakespeare on the same subject, a paroxysm of clapping and waving ensues.

What the children think of little garments folded to slow music, never again to be worn by deceased babies, and sweet songs never again to be sung by deceased mammas it is difficult to ascertain. Probably these mawkish horrors pass harmlessly over their heads; at any rate they do not writhe visibly in their seats. It is left to their unfortunate elders to amend Sir Peter Teazle and groan "Oh, damn your sentiments!"

KING OFFA'S CASTLE.

DISCOVERY BY THE VICAR OF WEMBLEY.

The Rev. J. W. P. Silvester, vicar of Wembley, is heading a movement for the purchase of Uxendon Farm, Deadman's-hill, Wembley, as a national memorial. He has made considerable researches into local history, and says he has proof that Uxendon Farm was the castle of Offa, King of Mercia (757—796). This contention is apparently borne out by the discovery of the Rev. W. Done Bushell (chaplain to Harrow School and a local historian), of the transfer by Offa (in A.D. 767) to Abbot Stidbert of "30 hides of land in Middlesex, between the Harrow of the Gumenings and the Lidding and the house on the Eastern bank" in exchange for land in Wycombe. This is the earliest known reference to Harrow. The vicar states that the proposal is being taken up very strongly, and it is his intention to see if this national memorial cannot be preserved.

Uxendon Manor in 1580 was (says the *Harrow Observer*) a shelter for seminary priests, and it was here that Dr. Bristow, the friend and companion of Father Campion, died and was buried in Harrow Churchyard as Richarde Springe. The Rev. W. Done Bushell is the authority for this. He says: "To shelter a priest was felony, and therefore Dr. Bristow was entertained and died at Uxendon under the name of Cousin Springe, and as such was buried in Harrow Churchyard," though this latter fact, he goes on to say, apparently is not known to the writer of the article in the Dictionary of National Biography.

ENGLISH OF THE PRESS

NEWSPAPER EXAMPLES OF PURITY OF STYLE.

Dean Inge's charge that the English language is being corrupted and vulgarised by the output of popular journalism, was criticised in mail week at the resumed conference on the teaching of English University College, London.

Mr. Thomas Seccombe, Professor of English at Sandhurst, who was introduced as one engaged in teaching young army officers how to write despatches, said he was very surprised to see that the Dean of St. Paul's had used such a decrepit stick to beat the Press with as to accuse the newspapers of being the demoralisers of English. As a matter of fact, the reverse was the case. The very best prose writer of our time was almost certainly Andrew Lang, and a great deal of his best work had appeared in the newspapers, while one need not agree with the views of Mr. Charles Whibley in order to admire the vigour and purity of his style.

The same might be said of many other writers for the newspapers. Articles on badgers and prize-fighters had appeared in the *Times* written in the style of Addison himself. He urged the importance of using the Press as a teacher and helper, instead of treating it as a bogey. They should point their pupils to the best things in the contemporary Press as the best examples of English. Mr. Seccombe told a story of a young officer who had apparently got into some money difficulty. He retired to his room to write a letter. When he had been absent for about two hours, his comrades found that all he had written was "I say, Cox." (Laughter) "Cox" was the name by which the regimental banker was known.

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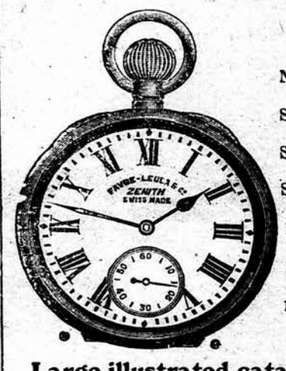

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CHAPTER XXXII.

When Aileen had gone, Max Logan sat motionless, staring in front of him. He had spoken cruel words—words intended to wound deeply, but it was his own heart they pierced. It seemed incredible that the woman he loved could have so plotted his ruin in cold blood and if anyone had told him so, he could not have believed. But with her own lips she had admitted her guilt. And this woman was his wife. He told himself that she was contemptible and everything that was mean, that she was unworthy of any man's love, and yet he longed for her, and if she had come back to him at that moment he would have taken her in his arms. But now was the time for action. Hawke must be met, and if possible, some portion of his fortune must be saved. Then he went to a small safe, which he opened, and took from it a long envelope which bore an endorsement in Henry Alstons writing and with it was the letter from his dead friend which he read carefully.

"I do not wish you to open the enclosed unless you should fail in crushing Hawke. That was the opening sentence, and he had failed in crushing him. "There are events in my past life which I should prefer to remain forgotten. But I would stick at nothing to defeat the scoundrel, and should it become necessary, I authorize and request you to use the information it contains, and proceed to the bitter end."

Surely Alston would wish him to open the envelope, and he paused with it in his hand. But he remembered that he had decided to use the information it contained only as a last resource, and so he decided to wait awhile.

His secretary was summoned and instructed to post the notes which the typist Jane had left to the London Hospital, without mentioning the name of the sender, and afterwards Max questioned Saunders about the Tampo Oil shares, and it appeared that there were none at all to be bought on the market.

"I suppose Hawke holds the lot of them," he muttered when alone.

Soame took a seat and jotted down figures from which it would appear that he was some fifteen thousand shares short, and to deliver them he would have to purchase at the price fixed by Hawke, which would not be a small one.

"He's in a position to take every penny from me," he cried, savagely.

The financial trouble, for a time, took his thoughts away from Aileen, but soon he was connecting her with his misfortune. True, he had acted recklessly, but it was his confidence in her that had made him give himself away so completely. And the financial world would chuckle when it knew that the famous millionaire had been so easily caught napping, for it was certain that Hawke would not keep the story to himself.

"I must see the man at once and know the worst, but I'll first deal with Costello," he decided.

It was nearly seven o'clock when he left the office and drove back to his chambers.

"Go to the Kensington Palace Hotel and bring back my luggage," he said to his valet.

"Is Mrs. Logan coming here?" the man asked, respectfully.

"No, I shall be here alone. Everything will go on as before my marriage. And—Jones—you will kindly keep your mouth shut. If I hear of your gossiping you'll be fired. Do you understand?"

"Yes, sir; I sha'n't talk," the valet answered, quickly, for he knew when he was well off.

Max had brought back with him the wedding presents which had been given them that day, and he wondered what should be done with them. After a moment or two of thought he picked up the cases and enclosed a line with each of them:—

"My wife and I have decided to separate. I can offer no explanation, and I ask you not to question me."

When the valet returned he sent him with the packages to the Parmeters, to Stanton, and to Gladys Forrester.

And then he sat down to think. A couple of hours passed, and his man returned and laid the table in the dining room.

"Dinner is served," he came to the library and announced.

"I don't want any," Max answered, impatiently; but he quickly remembered that on the morrow he would require all his strength. "I'll come at once, and bring a pint of champagne."

The meal over, he returned to the library, and, for the first time, he became able to view his position dispassionately. It was humiliating, to realize that he was at the mercy of Ladram Hawke, but come what might, there should be no appeal for mercy. But quickly his thoughts turned to Aileen, and again he remembered all the bitter things he had said, and was ashamed. Before him on the mantelpiece there rested a panel photograph of her, and he took it in his hands, examining her face intently.

"I can't believe it of her, it's incredible," he said, with a groan.

Soon he began to pace restlessly to and fro, his face set and stern, for he was realizing that if the typist had not arrived, he would have been with Aileen and she would have been his wife in reality. And in his heart he cursed his typist. He understood Aileen's strength and his weakness, and if Aileen had been his, nothing should have parted them. Memory came back with an overwhelming rush—had he not attempted to marry her, and under false pretences, and should she not be judged by the same standard as himself? But deep down in their hearts the best of men do not give the same rights to women that they claim for themselves although they profess to do so.

But he had never attempted to injure her, while it was by her action that he might be ruined. He could have forgiven her everything if he could only have believed in her love.

"She made a fool of me," he cried, with sudden passion, and, wrenching the photograph from its silver frame, tore it into pieces.

Then he laughed harshly at himself for the petty weakness he had displayed.

A few minutes later the valet came in to announce a visitor—Sir James Stanton, and Max hesitated to receive him, but quickly changed his mind.

"I got your note when I returned just now," Stanton began, gravely, "I've not come out of curiosity, but from friendship. If you'd rather I cleared out, please tell me."

"I think I'm glad you've come. To-night I hate my own company. But I meant what I said in the letter."

"I shall ask no questions. You can tell me just what you like—anything or nothing."

"You mustn't blame my wife. It's our infernal bad luck, that's all. By the by, will you mind if I have to sell my interests in Lageria?"

"I pray that it won't be necessary. You must do as you think best," Sir James answered, quietly.

"As a matter of fact, I'm in an awkward predicament, and it may cost me all I've got to get out of it. But I promise you not to sell if I can possibly help it."

"It's not on account of this money trouble that you have separated from your wife? Forgive me, I should not have asked," he added, quickly.

"My wife did not want to leave me. It was entirely by my wish," he answered, with truth.

"I confess that I can't understand it. But Logan, if I can be of any service please command me. When I professed friendship for you I was not speaking idly."

"You are very good, and I won't hesitate to make use of you. Perhaps some day you'll see me in Lageria."

"The country wants such men as yourself. I can promise you'll receive a hearty welcome. By the by, it's a queer thing about money, why don't you go to Jack Parmeter?"

"No. It's my own fault, and I'll see it through without sponging on my friends," said Max, and then he noticed that Stanton's eyes were resting on the torn pieces of Aileen's photograph, and he flushed hotly.

But Sir James rose and held out his hand.

"Good luck, old chap. Keep in touch with me. Why not see Ethel? She may be able to help you. Your wife likes her. Why don't you go and see her to-morrow?"

"No one can help me. Good night and thank you."

They gripped hands and looked straight into one another's eyes, and the unspoken sympathy brought a little comfort for Max. But alone, he was once more facing the future, and he remained in the library untill a late hour. But a few hours of sleep restored him, and he was able to view his position calmly and critically. Before ten o'clock he was in the City, dealing with his correspondence, and after the answers had been dictated he walked to Costello's office, where he gave his name to the clerk.

Max was unused to being kept waiting, but he smiled a little when a quarter of an hour passed. But at last he was shown through to the private room which Aileen used, and there he found Ladram Hawke. But he concealed his surprise and sat down.

"Our interview may be a protracted one. Is it necessary that Mr. Costello should be present?" he asked, politely.

"Quite. I might want a witness. You may smoke. Costello, bring a box of cigars," Hawke said, suavely, but there was malice in his eyes.

"Thanks, but I prefer a cigarette. Now to business. I am fifteen thousand shares short."

"You are referring to Tampo Oil shares. You have sold them to my nominees. But you know that?"

"Yes, I have guessed it. What will you take to let me off?"

"Don't be in such a hurry, Logan. This is a moment for which I have been waiting, and I want to enjoy it to the full. You recognize that you are in my hands?"

"I recognize that I must pay you—practically what you ask. To that extent I am in your hands. At the moment I'm interested to know how much you will take."

"Fortunately, I have a fairly accurate idea of your financial position, thanks to your kindness. But it's only fair to give me a little time for consideration. For two years my daughter has been the head of this business, and in fairness I think she should be consulted."

The blow was skilfully dealt, and Logan's face became very white.

"It is something to know that my wife will benefit from my ruin," he said, very quietly, and succeeded in hiding his distress so well that Hawke was plainly disappointed.

"To think that the famous millionaire was fooled by a girl," Hawke said, jeeringly.

"I'm not the first man to be fooled by a woman, and I sha'nt be the last," he answered, coldly.

"But she succeeded far beyond my expectations. I advised her to allow you to fall in love with her—to encourage you as much as possible; but I didn't anticipate that she would go so far as marriage. But I don't know that I'm sorry. It makes my revenge fairly complete."

"Has he married Miss Aileen?" Costello broke in, and his distress was piteous.

"I'd forgotten you were here. You can go till I ring," Hawke said, coldly, to him.

"But, I'd no idea she'd married him. Why, you told me to hope—that—"

"Clear out!" Hawke cried, savagely, and after the slightest hesitation Costello obeyed.

"There goes your rival. He shall marry her some day—when she's got rid of you."

"You blackguard!" Max cried, fiercely, but his enemy only smiled.

"Sit down. You can't very well thrash me. I'm nearly helpless, thanks to you. And please don't get excited. My nerves won't stand it. By the by, I suppose you didn't effect the settlement on your wife? It was to have been half your fortune."

"I wish to Heaven I had, and then you wouldn't have been able to touch it."

"But still it would have been in the family. Aileen has proved herself to be a dutiful daughter. She came back to me last night and told me everything. I thoroughly enjoyed the recital. But it was rather unkind not to ask me to be present at the ceremony. My only child, too. Anyhow, it appears that you have made no provision for her. I must look into it."

Max saw that his enemy was playing with him, but he was helpless, and fought to maintain his self-control.

"You shall answer me one thing truthfully. Did my wife deliberately encourage me upon your advice?"

"Yes, it was all part of the plan to get you in our hands. You even told her when you were going to sell Tampo Oils. You are responsible for your own undoing."

"Has my wife—your daughter—asked you to spare me?" he asked, with an effort.

"Why should she do so? You aren't fool enough to think she cares for you? She hates you as much as I do. All these weary months we have discussed you, only waiting for the time when we might come to grips."

"I don't believe you. Aileen loves me," he cried, in a clear ringing voice.

Hawke burst into a merry laugh, which continued for some time.

"You men of sentiment will believe anything. Aileen is my child—with my nature. Do you think she could ever forget the way you treated her?"

He paused as he heard the sound of a key being inserted in the lock, and looked round quickly.

"A woman never forgets a slight," Hawke continued, quietly. "She came to you in her trouble, and she asked you to spare me. What was your answer?"

"The only one I could give."

I shall remember that when I have to answer you," said Hawke grimly.

But as he spoke the door was thrown open, and Aileen, followed by Costello, came in, her face white and her eyes sparkling with excitement.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

But it was a strange Aileen who came in. There was no suggestion of girlhood as she faced her father.

"Costello, you can go. Didn't I tell you to clear out?" Hawke said, angrily.

"I intend to remain sir," Costello said, with sudden courage.

"Well, you can't do much harm, Aileen, you have arrived at an opportune moment. I was just discussing with Mr. Logan the amount he should pay us. As I hinted to him, it is only fair that you should be consulted."

Aileen stared at her father, and her eyes were cold.

"If you do what I ask, you will sell at the price we bought them," she said quietly.

"My dear child, surely you aren't serious! Won't you even ask for a small legitimate profit?" Hawke said, sneeringly.

Max had been listening attentively, and his eyes had not been removed from Aileen. There was a curious sense of comfort in the knowledge that she had been suffering even as he had suffered.

Aileen, I want to ask you one question. Did your father suggest that you should encourage me to make love to you, and did you follow out his suggestion?" he said, and waited with an over-whelming curiosity for her to speak.

And she was tempted to prevaricate, but now she had thrown deception aside. In the future there should be nothing but the truth.

"Yes, it is true," she answered, and her voice scarcely rose above a whisper.

"Then I have nothing more to say," he continued, in a dull, even voice.

"But Max—that was only at the beginning. When I had seen you once or twice I could not help loving you. I ceased to play a part."

"Are you playing a part now?" he demanded, sternly, and she winced.

"I'm not here to listen to a love scene. We will come to business. I calculate that you can pay us half a million. And that's the sum I want," Hawke said, suavely.

"Half a million!" Aileen repeated, in amazement.

"Yes; I know he can raise that sum. I'm not troubling about his Lageriaa investments. They're so much waste paper," he said, contemptuously.

Max was thinking rapidily. Such an amount would cripple him, but it did not necessarily mean ruin. Should he agree to pay it? True, he would be a very poor man, and it would mean commencing at the beginning again. And there would be a struggle to save himself, for there were companies in which he was financially involved to which it might be necessary to make payments. Dare he run the risk? Anything to get clear of this financial vulture, and his pride would not permit him to bargain with his enemy.

"I will pay you five hundred thousand pounds, provided that a half of it is settled on my wife. You yourself reminded me that I had omitted to make any settlement before marriage," he added grimly.

"What do you say?" Hawke asked of Aileen.

And she turned on him, her face ablaze with anger.

"You sha'n't do it, father. It's iniquitous!" she cried, vehemently.

"But Mr. Logan has agreed to my terms. Surely he's the one to kick, if anyone," he suggested, mildly.

"I'm content. Let's get it over as soon as possible. I can raise the money within a week, and I'll instruct my solicitors to draw up the settlement. At any rate, I shall have the pleasure of knowing that my wife is provided for."

"Max, how can you be so cruel!" she cried, passionately.

"No melodrama, please," Hawke broke in, with a smile.

"Father, if you do this I will not see you again. You humiliate me."

"We can discuss it when we are alone. Mr. Logan, I believe that is all."

"Yes. You have won—at least, I think you have. By the by, we might as well put our agreement into writing," said Max, and, sitting down at the table, wrote rapidly. "I think you will find this correct," he added, and handed the paper to Hawke.

"That's all right," the latter said, when he had read it.

A copy was made and their signatures attached, and not till then did Max remember Alston's letter. Would it not have been better to wait until he had found out the contents, but now it was too late.

"I shall rely upon having the money within a week. Now, Mr. Logan, I think we are quits," Hawke said banteringly.

"I don't blame you, Mr. Hawke. You have acted according to your nature. But we are by no means quits. You forget that you were responsible for my father's death. And then, too, there is the wrong you did my friend Alston. The nature of it I don't know, but soon I shall."

And when Max noticed the effect of what he had said, he felt all the greater regret that he had not opened the letter. But his attention was quickly drawn to Aileen, who was staring at her father with horror-stricken eyes.

"What are you referring to?" she demanded of Max.

"Your father understands. No good will be done by telling you," Max answered, wearily, and he took up his hat. But she ran towards him and placed her hand on his arm.

"Max, I must speak to you. We can't part like this," she cried, appealingly.

"You are now provided for. You will have all the money you can want. You have succeeded beyond all your wildest expectations, and you ought to be content. Good-bye."

"Don't you wish to see me again?" she cried, and still held his arm.

"It would only be painful, and there is no need. Our solicitors can communicate with one another if any question arises. I have written to the Parmeters, and they won't blame you for what has happened."

"You don't wish to see me again?" she asked, in an agonized whisper.

"My only wish is to forget you. I can only thank God I found out in time."

But she still clung to him, and Hawke watched them sternly.

"Max, I swear I won't touch a penny of your money, and I sha'n't go back to father."

"You must please yourself. I make no claim to control your future movements. As far as I am concerned you are absolutely free. I know you will not disgrace my name, and that's all that matters," he said, coldly, and, gently disengaging himself, walked slowly to the door. "Good-bye," he said, and she stared after him hopelessly.

When he reached the street he drew in a deep breath and paused before entering his car. Where should he go? To the office? The idea was unbearable for he knew he would be unable to work.

"I'll go to Lord's," he cried, as he noticed a newspaper poster which referred to cricket.

Not that he thought the match—Gentlemen and Players—would offer any distraction to his troubled mind, but he dreaded to be alone and there he might be in a crowd, yet not of it.

Had he acted wisely? Probably he might have saved money by protracted negotiation, and if Aileen had not been there he might have taken this course. It had been to hurt her that he had agreed to pay this enormous sum and had he succeeded in doing so? There is a cruel strain in the best of natures which often lies dormant and unrecognized, and Max did not understand this desire to wound that possessed him. But he was overwhelmed by the knowledge that Aileen had deliberately laid herself out to win his love from a desire for revenge.

And suddenly he remembered that he himself had made love to her with a similar motive, but this did not make him feel any the less bitter towards her.

Max was a member of the M.C.C., and he took a seat in the enclosure. True, his eyes mechanically followed the play, but his thoughts were far away. There was no doubt that he would have difficulty in raising the money to pay Hawke. Such a sum could not be raised in a week without heavy loss. And for weeks to come his position would be a critical one. Yes, he must return to the office before six o'clock, for there was no time to be lost.

But soon he heard his name called, and a lady sat beside him.

"Mr. Logan, have you seen Mr. Parmeter?"

With a feeling of annoyance he recognized Gladys Forrester, for he was in no mood for idle conversation.

"No. Do you expect him here?" he asked, politely.

"He invited me to come. I must have missed him. I was at the flat last night when your note arrived," she went on, bravely, in spite of his forbidding face.

"Yes," he said, quietly, and without encouragement.

"Jack—Mr. Parmeter is terribly worried. He was going to call for you this morning."

"That was kind of him."

"Perhaps I oughtn't to have spoken to you, but you looked so unhappy. I'm always making mistakes, but I mean well."

"The well-meaning person is generally an infernal nuisance," he said, brutally, and then with a sense of shame, realized his rudeness, "Forgive me, Miss Forrester, but I'm not myself this morning."

"I deserved all I got," she answered, cheerfully, and there was an expression in her eyes which annoyed him.

"Perhaps you are studying me as a type for your new novel?" he went on, recklessly.

"Never mind me, Mr. Logan. These little outbursts will do you good," she answered, with a smile, and then he laughed harshly.

"I believed Ethel is going to see your wife," she continued.

"I hope she won't. It can do no good. We would both rather be left alone. But let us talk about the cricket," he added, quickly, and she followed his lead and made no further reference to what was troubling her.

A little later Jack Parmeter came up, and after shaking hands with Gladys took the vacant seat on the other side of Max.

"It's going to be a ripping game," he announced, cheerfully, and Max agreed with him, and they talked cricket very seriously for at least a quarter of an hour.

Then the luncheon interval came, and Jack announced that he had engaged a table, Max was tempted to refuse to join them, but he knew that his friend would be hurt.

Why couldn't he be left alone? he wondered.

When they had finished lunch Gladys recognized a man who was passing, and peremptorily called him to her.

"Please take me to see the wicket," she said, and the new-comer was evidently delighted by her request.

"Who the deuce is that chap?" Parmeter asked, irritably, as he watched them walk away.

And then he turned to his friend.

"No questions, Max. I only want to say one thing. I'm your pal. Do with me as you like."

The words were spoken very quietly and they breathed sincerity.

"With a man one knows how one stands," Max said, and his voice shook a little.

"I saw Stanton this morning. He hinted at money trouble. That needn't worry you, old chap. What's mine is yours. You understand?"

"I understand—that you're the best friend a man ever had. But if I'm in a hole it's my own fault, and I'm going to see it through—alone. But I'm very grateful, Jack."

"If you want the money at once Ethel and I are quite ready to take over some of your Lagerian investments. Or we will lend you money on them. Perhaps that will soothe your infernal pride. As a matter of fact, Ethel is quite keen on getting a holding in Lageria."

"If I borrow any money I will come to you. By the by, don't let Ethel worry Aileen. It is quite hopeless. There is absolutely no chance of our coming together. After what has happened neither she nor I could wish it."

"You've broached the subject, and if you hadn't I'd have kept my mouth shut. But now you've given me a chance and I'm going to have my say. I'm no fool, Max, and I'm not quite blind. If I ever saw two people in love with one another, it's you and Aileen. Just lately I've learnt something of what love can mean—and it's about everything—when you really care. You two are proud, and I don't believe that it's anything but beastly pride that's parted you. Let Ethel send for Aileen to come to our place. We'll all be out. You turn up and—kiss and be friends. It's really quite simple" Jack said eagerly.

"I wish it was as simple as you think. I do not speak in anger, but I say that it is quite hopeless," Max answered, with such deliberation that Jack believed him.

"Well, it's all a mystery to me. I can only say that I'm sorry. You're my best pal, and—old chap, I'm miserable about it. I should like to shake Aileen."

"You mustn't blame her."

"Then it's that infernal rogue, her father," Jack cried, hotly, and Max did not answer.

The game was about to restart. Gladys came back to them, and they returned to their seats; but in an hour Max announced his intention of going.

"I must get to the office. I've a lot of work to do," he said, quite cheerfully, and they shook hands.

"Confound women!" Jack muttered under his breath, but Gladys heard the remark and flushed a little.

"They will make it up," she said, confidently.

"You don't know Max as I do," he answered, moodily.

(To be continued.)

2,000 YEARS OLD.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN A FRENCH CAVE.

Some interesting details of the discovery of prehistoric human remains that was made in France about three weeks ago have been given to the *Journal des Debats*. The scene of the discovery, a cave close to the little town of Nant, is in Central France. The district is one of granite mountains and calcareous rock, in which traces of volcanic origin abound; and for the purposes of the farmer it is one of the poorest parts of the country. The cave, which was discovered quite by accident, is one in which stalactites abound; and within it were found, scattered about in disorder, thirty human skeletons, almost hidden by the deposit of chalky soil that had accumulated above them.

The discovery led to further investigations, and spadework a few feet within the entry disclosed more skeletons—hundreds of them. The skulls and the thigh-bones were in a better state of preservation than the other bones, and the length of the thigh-bones made it evident that the remains were those of a race of fine physique and of great height. The thickness and the elongated shape of some of the skulls, the projection of the upper maxillary, the prominent cheekbones, and the breadth and shallowness of the face, suggested that their owners had all the characteristics of the dolichocephalous man of the quaternary era; but the majority were not of this description. The cave was about forty feet deep, and its roof, oval in shape, was almost horizontal. At the further end there was a slight excavation, in which fragments of black pottery were found; the floor was of slate, worn smooth and crumbling in one place; a bone-needle about three inches long, two very thick fragments of human skulls, and a bone from the leg of a quadruped, were found there. It was evident that troglodytes of the quaternary epoch had used the cave; but there was nothing to prove that most of the human remains that were found in the opening made beneath the cave first discovered dated from so remote a period.

The cave was situated near a place known locally as "The Fairies' Rock"; and the name is said to have had its origin ages ago in the belief of the people of the neighbourhood that strange lights were to be seen above it at night. These lights, no doubt, were due to the emission of phosphorescent gases by the remains that were buried there; and the fact that the name has been handed down through countless generations has been taken as evidence that the use of the cave as a burial place dates back, not merely to prehistoric times, but to the time of the great migrations that left such distinct traces on the ethnical characteristics of the early inhabitants of Gaul. Scientific opinion, though, is that the skeletons of the "Fairies' Rock" and of a similar cave that was opened up just just outside Nant, in 1904, probably date from the time of the Roman invasion of Gaul, when the valley in which the little town is situated was the site of a Roman encampment. The bodies, it is thought, may have been thrown into the cave in disorder after some battle.

Even this estimate, of course, would make the skeletons quite three centuries old at the beginning of the Christian era, and the use of the cave for burial purposes dates back considerably more than two thousand years and the majority of the skeletons, of course, are modern compared with the older ones and the fragments of human skulls found among the deposits in the cave.

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CENTURY OLD ROAD SYSTEM.

Figures that show the immensity and the dangers of the traffic of the metropolis are presented in imposing array in the sixth annual report of the London Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade. Emphasis is laid on the benefit of the daily migration of the City's millions from the central area to healthier and happier surroundings on the outskirts, and the moral is that every effort should be made to improve travel facilities and ensure absolute regularity. The difficulty of dealing with a vastly increased traffic in a system of roads a century old is dwelt upon, and the fact that since 1904 the number of street accidents has practically doubled (an increase out of all proportion to the population increase) is described as highly disturbing.

Although its police control is admittedly the best in the world, London compares unfavourably with other English cities in its accidents records. Sources of danger specified are:—

Lack of experience on the part of drivers;
Inadvertance on the part of pedestrians;
Narrowness of streets.

The hope of improvement lies, to some extent, in the better education of both classes. It is recommended that definite powers should be given to the Police Commissioners to determine the stopping places and termini of omnibuses. The report contains proposals for the construction of 120 miles of necessary new roads.

A population of eight-and-a-half millions is affected, compared with New York's four-and-three-quarter millions. The traffic problem in London is accentuated by the density of the population. London has 60 people to the acre, compared with 26 in New York; Greater London 7·4, and Greater New York 4.

HUGE PASSENGER TOTALS.

During the year 1912 the traffic totals were:

Local railways	436,492,548
Tramways	797,487,581
Omnibuses	551,622,398

In addition there were approximately 250 million passengers on the trunk railways within the Greater London area, the figures thus showing that 66 per cent. of London's passenger traffic is carried on the roads.

As to the almost complete manner in which motor traction has displaced the horse, the figures are strikingly significant. Of 1,719 tramcars running in 1903, 1,143 were horse drawn; of 2,919 cars running in 1912 only 60 were horse drawn; of 3636 licensed omnibuses in 1903 only 13 were mechanically propelled; of 3,284 now running, 2,908 are mechanically propelled; of 11,405 hackney carriages licensed in 1903 only 1 was mechanically propelled; of 10,354 now licensed, 7,969 are self-propelled. A census of traffic taken in July, 1913, at 99 points on the main roads leading out of London showed that only six per cent. of the passenger vehicles were horse-drawn, as against 11 per cent. in 1912.

Since 1904 the total number of street accidents in London has practically doubled, whilst the increase of population has not amounted to one-tenth.

The accident and death-roll of London's street traffic for the three years 1910-11-12 is shown in the following table, in which the various types of vehicle are shown:—

	Accidents	Fatalities
Motor omnibuses	6,569	366
Light motor-cars	9,249	238
Slow-moving horse-drawn vehicles	5,116	236
Fast-moving vehicles	10,608	155
Heavy motor cars	1,094	116
Motor cabs	6,840	113
Electric tramcars	7,201	111
Cycles	13,419	51
Horse omnibuses	495	15
Horse cabs	1,230	11
Horses ridden or led	535	5
Horse tramcars	135	2

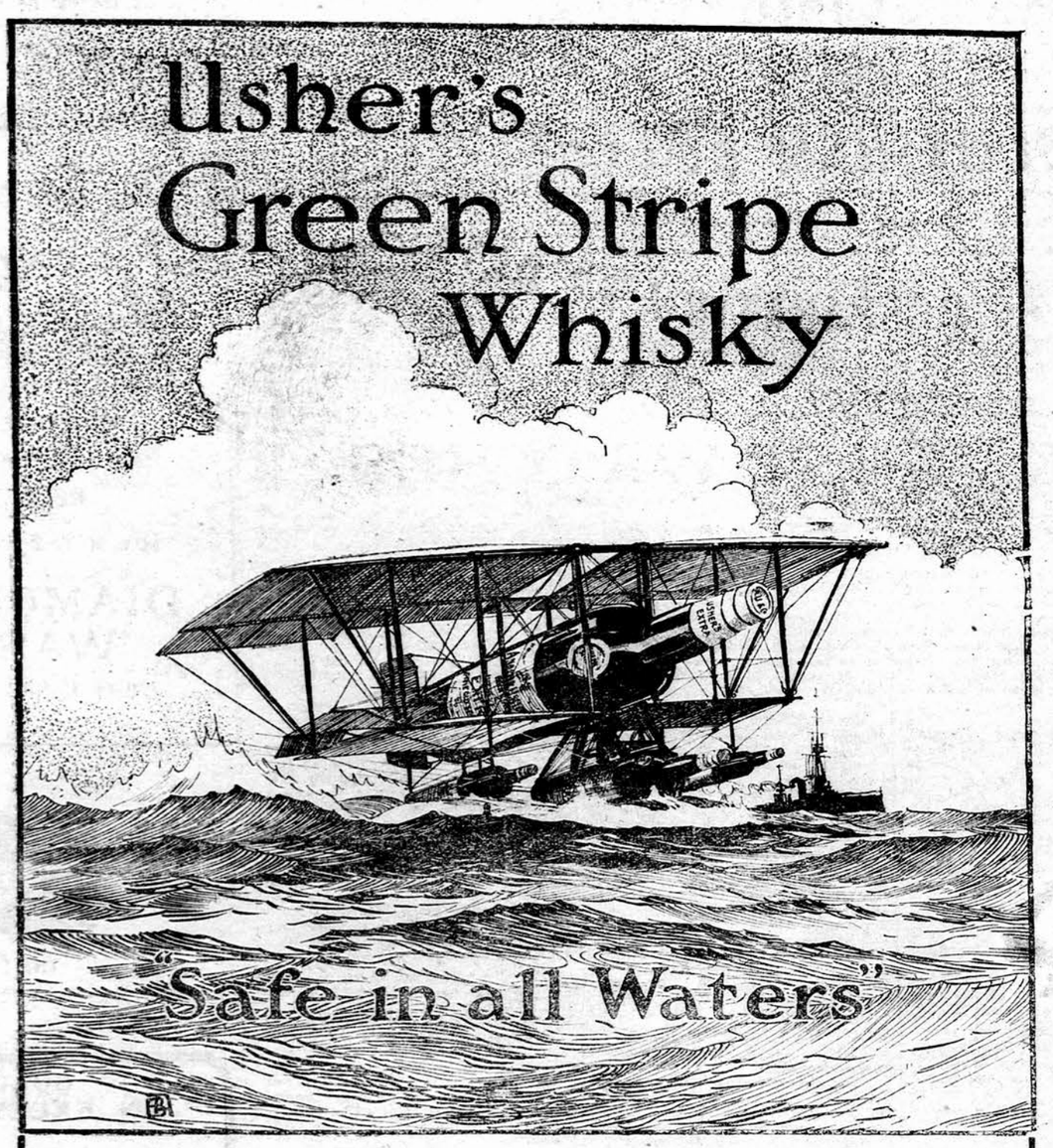
The general conclusion may be drawn says the report, that there is a very grave and sudden rise in danger as soon as traffic conditions become congested. It is the motor omnibus that has the greatest influence on the total, and there seems great scope for the companies themselves to introduce regulations and improvements that might help to mitigate existing conditions in the more congested streets, excessive speed in itself does not appear to have been a very fruitful cause of accident.

In spite of the additional traffic, the road system of to-day, with the exception of local additions and improvements, is practically identical with that of a century ago, more especially as regards important main roads radiating out of London. But traffic can no longer pass unhindered, and the delay encountered is on the increase, as is also the monetary loss to the commercial world and the number of accidents to persons in the streets.

ACQUITTAL OF MR. SIEVIER.

At the Central Criminal Court on January 19 before Mr. Justice Bailhache, Mr. Robert Standish Sievier surrendered to his bail to take his trial upon the charge of having on January 30 and January 31, 1907, unlawfully threatened Mr. Thomas Henry Dey, a bookmaker, to print and publish matters concerning him with intent to extort money from him. Mr. Sievier pleaded "Not Guilty." Mr. McCall, K.C., after the midday adjournment, said he desired to withdraw the prosecution, and asked the Judge to allow a verdict of "Not Guilty" to be recorded. Under the direction of Mr. Justice Bailhache the jury accordingly found the defendant "Not Guilty," and he was discharged. Mr. Justice Bailhache said this was not a case which had been instituted to protect the public, but one in which there had been a number of quarrels between two individuals. In allowing the case to be withdrawn he was also influenced by the fact that Mr. Dey was obviously very ill.

The Board of Trade have informed the London and Suburban Traders' Federation that it is intended to recommend that certain aspects of the question of short weight should be investigated by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, but that the precise scope of the inquiry has not yet been settled.



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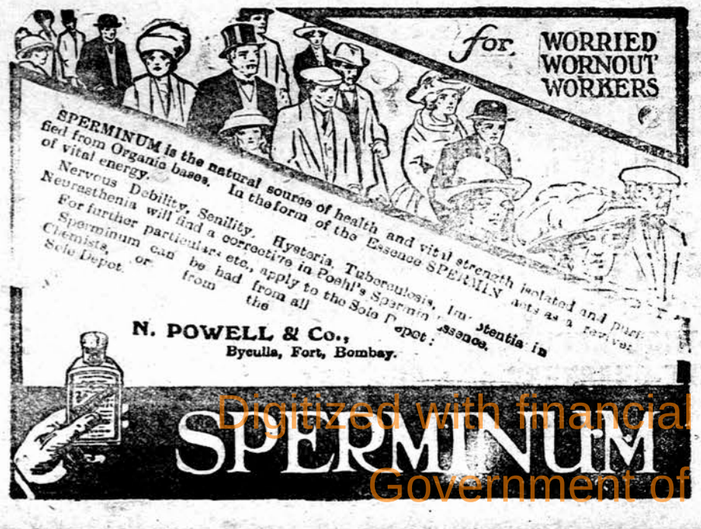
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